The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4903. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

The Era of Good Feeling Among the European Powers.

Favorable Reception of the Idea of a General Disarmament.

More Royal Visiting in Contemplation.

The Idea of a General Disarmament Among the Great Powers Favorably Entertained.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 12—Evening.

The proposition for a simultaneous reduction of the military establishments of all the great European Powers is much talked of here, and it is said the project does not meet with an unfavorable reception in official quarters.

FRANCE.

Proposed Royal Visit to Russia.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 12.

It is reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Empress EUGENIE intend to visit the Czar of Russia and King WILLIAM of Prussia at their respective capitals early in the coming Autumn.

SPAIN.

The Queen Proposes to Visit the Paris Exhibition.

MADRID, Wednesday, June 12.

The proposed visit of Her Majesty Queen ISABELLA to Paris will be made during the month of July.

GERMANY.*

Coming Session of the New Parliament.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 12—Evening.

The second session of the North German Parliament will commence next August in this city.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 12—Noon.

Consols for money.......................95
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.........73
Erie Railway Shares.....................40
Illinois Central Railway Shares.........79

LONDON, Wednesday, June 12—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 95.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 72⅞.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have declined ⅛, and the quotation now is 78¾.

Erie Railway Shares, 40.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅞ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties.............73
Illinois Central Shares.................78¾
Erie Railway Shares.....................40½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, June 12—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅞.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 12—Noon.

COTTON quiet. Estimated sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11½d.; Middling Orleans 11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 35s. 9d. California Wheat, 13s. 8d. Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 38s.

PROVISIONS—Pork 77s. 6d. Beef 132s. 6d. Lard 50s. Bacon 40s. Cheese 66s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 6d.; Refined, 1s. 1d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. Tallow, 43s. 6d. Cloverseed, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 12—2 P. M.

Cotton is firmer. We have no changes to announce in any of the other markets since the noon report.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 12—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £41.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 12—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Other articles without change.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 12—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed with a slight improvement in prices and rather more activity in business. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.................11½d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans.................11⅝d.

The sales of the day considerably exceeded the noon estimate, reaching 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market has been quiet. Corn closed at a decline of 3d.; sales of mixed Western at 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Wheat—13s. 8d ℔ cental for California White. Barley, 4s. 7d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas, 38s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market has been irregular. Pork has declined to 76s. ℔ bbl. for prime Eastern Mess. Beef steady; sales of prime Extra Mess at 132s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Lard has advanced to 50s. 3d. Bacon is 1s. higher, closing at 41s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese lower; prime American, 64s ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine has declined 6d.; quoted at 32s. 6d. Resin steady; common Wilmington, 7s., and fine American, 12s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum Spirits, 6d., and Refined, 1s. 1d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 12—Evening.

SUGAR—Market steady; No. 1 Dutch Standard 25s.

IRON—Sales of Scotch Pig, 53s. 6d. ℔ ton, mixed numbers.

LINSEED OIL has advanced to £42 ℔ ton.

Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, June 12—Evening.

Petroleum dull; prices unchanged. Standard White is quoted at 40 francs per bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 12—Noon.

The steamship *Germania*, Capt. HAACK, from New-York on the 1st of June, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After landing the London mails and passengers the steamer proceeded to Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 12—2 P. M.

The steamship *Manhattan*, Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Williams & Guion Line, from New-York on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 12—2 P. M.

The bark *Merrimac*, Capt. MARSHALL, from Messina for Philadelphia, has put into Gibraltar, leaky.

Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, June 13.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool June 1, and Queenstown the 2d, has passed this point and will reach her dock about 2 o'clock A. M.

The Submarine Cable to Cuba.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Wednesday, June 12.

The land telegraph line between this place and Punta Rosa, to connect the latter point by marine cable with Havana, is completed. The entire line of 275 miles long was constructed in thirty-seven and a half days, under the energetic superintendence of Major HEISS and Mr. SADLER. The additional 18 miles, to connect with the Western Union Telegraph system at Lake City, Fla., is also finished.

The Western Union Telegraph Company build a line to connect Lake City with Savannah, Ga.

The cable is almost certain to be laid between Punta Rosa and Havana *via* Key West, early in July.

MEXICO.

News from Vera Cruz—Surrender of Queretaro—Shooting of Gen. Mendez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, June 7, 1867.

The Spanish man-of-war *Ulloa* brought news from Vera Cruz to the 29th ult., and, as the city had not yet been surrendered, the hopes of the Imperialists in this city increased wonderfully, the news of MAXIMILIAN's capture not having yet been confirmed through Imperial sources at Vera Cruz. The arrival of the English West India Mail steamer *Eider* on the 5th inst. changed the aspect of affairs considerably, a number of letters from the Republican chiefs giving particulars of the fall of Queretaro and the capture of MAXIMILIAN having been received, the news having also been confirmed beyond a doubt by way of New-Orleans. When Queretaro fell, MIRAMON was hiding away but was soon found by the Liberals, who were searching for him. General MENDEZ who commanded one of the imperial divisions, was one of the defenders of Queretaro, was shot immediately after being taken prisoner. The Liberal paper in Puebla, *La Razon del Pueblo*, publishes several letters from prominent republican leaders which I translate, and prefaces them with stinging articles on monarchies and usurpers, comparing MAXIMILIAN to LAZARUS, and says that he is rotting away whilst still alive. The paper tauntingly invites the Emperor Napoleon to send some more of his troops to Mexico, saying that the last lot had furnished excellent manure, and advocates a general war of extermination of all foreigners. MAXIMILIAN was captured by General AURELIANO RIVERO, as will be seen by the letter of that chieftain to Gen. DIAZ.

QUERETARO, May 15, 1867.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Commanding Army of the Orient:

MY DEAR GENERAL AND FRIEND: I embrace the opportunity of sending this letter by Mr. JULIO ARREMIVIO, who leaves for your city, and inform you that the City of Queretaro surrendered this morning at 6 A. M., and to inform you that we made mincemeat of the affair, as not a single soldier or weapon escaped. The Emperor and many of his chiefs are prisoners, which number not less than 10,000 men, which, as you may understand, fell into our hands with their arms and equipments. I had the pleasure of following MAXIMILIAN personally to the Cero de la Campana, where he hoisted the white flag, when a commission of chamberlains presented themselves to see the General-in-Chief to deliver themselves as prisoners. As you will receive the detailed report, I abstain from further particulars. Your friend,

AURELIANO RIVERO.

The following is a copy of the telegraph dispatch announcing the shooting of Gen. MENDEZ:

QUERETARO, May 20, 1867.

To Gen. Diaz:

Gen. MENDEZ was found yesterday in Queretaro, and shot immediately. (Signed) R. CORONA.

A dispatch from Gen. ESCOBEDO throws more light on the affair:

HEADQUARTERS AT QUERETARO, May 20, 1867.

In the name of the army which I have the honor to command, and for myself, I beg to return thanks to Gen. BENAVIDES and his troops for his good wishes in regard to the triumph of our arms over the usurpator and the traitors who had taken refuge in this place. We are equally convinced with our heroic brethren of the West that the Imperial cause is vanquished, and with them remember the ominous decree of the 3d of October and the scaffolds of Uruapan which made the names ARTEAGA SALAZAR and VILLAGOMEZ famous. MENDEZ, the traitor who sacrificed these heroes, suffered for his crime yesterday on the gallows, and we hope that the supreme Government, at whose disposition the usurpator and fifteen of his Generals are held, together with over five hundred chiefs and line officers who form the trophies of the arms of the Republic, will satisfy the laws of the nation that Mexico, always free, be great in history and before other nations.

(Signed) M. ESCOBEDO.

If the suggestions of ESCOBEDO, and the wishes of himself and troops are carried out, there is no doubt but that MAXIMILIAN is dead ere this—a passenger by the steamer informing me that the execution of the Emperor and the Generals had been ordered to take place on the 26th ult.

A letter from Gen. PALAIRAS to Col. CONTRERAS states that Fort Cruz was taken by a column of the Second Division from the north, and covering the right of the lines. Gens. VELEZ and CHAVARRA, following their instructions, marched with two columns in the centre, and after a hard struggle Fort Cruz was taken and Queretaro fell soon after.

The City of Mexico was still closely beseiged and many families were emigrating. The Liberals were expected to be reinforced by Gen. ESCOBEDO, when they would muster about 40,000 men.

The seige of Vera Cruz still continued. The American and English Consuls visited the Liberal camp on the 23d ult., but returned again in the afternoon without accomplishing anything, the negotiations having been broken off because the Imperial chiefs had not received any official notification of the fall of Queretaro. The bombardment of the place has since been kept up without intermission. No fears of a disturbance are entertained in Vera Cruz at present. Gen. GARCIA had taken command of the Liberals, owing to the illness of Gen. BENAVIDES.

QUASIMODO.

HAVANA.

Case of the Ocean Home—The Mexican Navy—Marine Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, June 7, 1867.

The hopes entertained for a time that the Custom-house authorities would rescind or alter their decision in regard to the confiscation of the bark *Ocean Home*, which violated the revenue laws, although the offence for which the vessel was seized had been committed hundreds of times, and become a custom in former times, having even received the sanction of the laws, have not been realized by the mercantile community, and a severe blow has been struck at the long-established system of smuggling and compromises with the employes of the Customs Department. The system practiced in the United States will undoubtedly soon be inaugurated, one of the highest officials connected with the Revenue Department having informed your correspondent that the matter of appointing Custom-house detectives and employing those officers in foreign ports was now under discussion by the governing powers; and though this system would prove of great benefit to the coffers of the revenue, it is very doubtful whether it will be convenient at present, meeting with little favor—perhaps from the reason that no suitable or trustworthy persons can be found in the opinion of the powers that be. The official *Gazette* publishes the following order relative to the *Ocean Home*, announcing the final action taken:

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS IN HAVANA.

In consequence of the proceedings of seizure against Mr. BRANDT, Captain of the American bark *Ocean Home*, to collect 24,294 escudos 930 mills, ($12,147,) proceeding from the liquidation of case No. 19,536, I have appointed the first day of July next, at 11 A. M., for the sale by auction of said vessel, which has been appraised at 29,929 escudos 800 mills, ($14,964 90,) and which is now anchored at the Caballeria wharf, where the sale will take place, and where the inventory and appraisement may be seen at the time. JUAN TRUJILLO, the Administrator.

HAVANA, June 1, 1867.

THE MEXICAN NAVY.

The schooner *Amelia*, which arrived here last week as a prize to the Imperial sloop-of-war *Salazar*, left as his Imperial Majesty's schooner-of-war for Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., having been manned by the largest portion of the crew from the *Salazar*, in addition to the prize crew already on board. Ostensibly she cleared for Vera Cruz, but it is more probable that she will go to Tampico and attempt to capture some of the schooners in that place, although the cargo may be landed first at the former city. The steamer *Mosquito* is still here undergoing repairs at Regla, and the *Salazar* is anchored in the bay, manned by about half a dozen men. I presume that both will remain here and await the course of events which present such a hopeless aspect to the opponents of the Republic. The city is full of runaway Imperialists, and all seem to be well provided with money. They enjoy themselves very well, and seem to care little who gains the day in the mother country. Some held responsible positions under the Empire, and like all Mexicans in office, improved the opportunity to make hay while the sun shines. The Spanish

IRON-CLAD TETNAN

went to sea a few days ago to try the sailing apparatus. The vessel is very uncomfortable in port, being very hot and dark, the officers' quarters being very unpleasant. These defects can be remedied partially if machinery similar to that used by the monitors is introduced. The interior arrangements of the ship are very fine, and the *Tetnan* can compare with any other iron-clad if she is once provided with the necessary appliances for air and light, the absence of which is such a serious inconvenience on all iron-clads.

AMERICAN BARK FIRED AT.

The American bark *Clara Ann*, Capt. NINSON, from Buenos Ayres for this port, was fired at three times by a Spanish gunboat, near the Point of Maternillos. A smart breeze was blowing at the time and the Captain soon placed his ship out of harm's way, without stopping to inquire the cause of this proceeding. The gunboat must have suspected the *Clara Ann* to be a slaver and hence the attempt to bring her to; no other reason can be assigned for the firing.

The Republican Party in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, June 12.

This morning two committees appointed by the two wings of the Republican Party at the conference last night, met Senator WILSON and three other delegates from the Union League Clubs of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, at the Ballard House, where all the existing divisions of sentiments were adjusted. Hon. J. M. BOTTS accepted, on behalf of the friends of the Charlottesville Convention, a proposition for a joint Convention of the two wings, as follows:

To the Unconditional Union Men of Virginia:

The Republican Executive State Committee and the undersigned citizens of the State of Virginia, who here avow ourselves unconditional Union men and members of the great Republican Party of the United States, call upon all others of like condition as common sufferers, not to throw away this golden opportunity to rescue ourselves, our children and our State from the hands of those who have brought nothing but war, desolation, want and wretchedness upon our land; to meet in council at Richmond as more convenient than Charlottesville, on the first day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., at the African Church, for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization of the Republican Party, commenced by the Convention assembled at Richmond on the 17th of April last.

The call is signed by the Republican State Committee, Gov. PEIRPOINT, Hon. J. M. BOTTS, LEWIS MCKENZIE, of Alexandria, and three hundred others.

The Revenue receipts from tobacco, in this district, for the past month, were two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Gen. SCHOFIELD having received a complaint that E. I. CRUMP, one of the Registers in this city, had been aiding the Confederates, investigated it, and found no cause for the charge. The complaint was preferred by a freedman, and is the first made in the State.

The Senatorial Excursion Party.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Wednesday, June 12.

Senator WADE's party spent last night at Manhattan City and to-day at Fort Riley and Junction City. At the former place speeches were made to the people, who turned out *en masse*, by Senators WADE, YATES, COTTELL, TRUMBULL, CHANDLER, HOWE and Mr. COVODE. All spoke in the most glowing terms of Kansas, her country and her people, and a most brilliant future was prophesied for both. They all look upon the construction of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, through Arizona to the Pacific Ocean, as the readiest solution of the Indian difficulties in that region.

Mr. CHANDLER announced himself in favor of seizing Canada to pay the *Alabama* claims against England. All were vociferously cheered. The party are not able to go to the end of the track, owing to the loss of a bridge by water, which is now higher than it was in 1844. They spend to-night in camp at Fort Riley, and will start to-morrow for St. Louis.

Meeting of Knights Templars of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, June 12.

The annual meeting of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Pennsylvania was held here to-day. JEREMIAH HUTCHINSON was elected Grand Commander of Philadelphia; JOHN VALLINCHAMP, Deputy Commander of Harrisburgh; JAMES H. HOPKINS, General Generalissimo of Pittsburgh. A grand banquet is being held this evening at the City Hall, which is very largely attended.

The eighteenth annual session of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania commenced in this city to-day. The attendance of delegates was quite large, every important section of the State being represented. Dr. KING, of this city, delivered the opening address. A grand banquet was held at Lafayette Hall to-night.

From Baltimore—The Fight Between Aaron and Collyer.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 12.

Fistcuff circles in this vicinity have been considerably exercised for two days past over the expected fight between SAM COLLYER and BARNEY AARON, to come off on some point on the Potomac River to-morrow morning. Numbers of the fancy have been in this city during the last 48 hours. To-day, at 2 o'clock, the steamers *Highland Light* and *Kent* left their wharves for the scene of action, the former carrying one hundred, and the latter three hundred passengers. Many of them are from New-York, Philadelphia and Washington. The betting is largely in favor of COLLYER.

Registration in Texas—Removal of the Mayor of Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Wednesday, June 12.

The President has been telegraphed to to decide whether any person can be registered as a qualified voter who refuses to answer the prescribed questions, but is willing to take the oath. A decision in the affirmative will, it is believed, throw down every barrier that Congress has raised against improper votes.

Gen. GRIFFIN has been forced to remove the Mayor, because of his opposition to the appointment of loyal citizens on the Police. ISAAC G. WILLIAMS, an old resident universally respected, is appointed Mayor.

The Late Boiler Explosion in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12.

The Coroner's Jury to investigate the cause of the recent boiler explosion on Chestnut-street rendered a verdict to-day to the effect that the explosion was caused by an over pressure of steam occasioned by closing the stop valve immediately above the boiler, thereby shutting off all communication with the safety valve and pressure gauge, and that the evidence tended to show that the valve was closed by Mr. GRASEY to enable the workmen to make repairs on the engine. Twenty-three bodies have been recovered. Four persons are still missing.

Meeting of Locomotive Engineers at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 12.

A grand meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convened here this evening. About ninety representatives were present, comprising prominent master mechanics and superintendents of the leading roads in this section of the country.

The new rooms of Division No. 15 were opened, speeches made, and a good supper partaken of, from which all spiritous liquors were excluded. The Brotherhood will visit Niagara Falls to-morrow by invitation of Superintendent TILLINGHAST, of the Central Road.

Yacht Race at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 12.

An interesting scrub yacht-race came off this afternoon at Ferry Bar, under the auspices of the Patapsco Navy. Six boats entered. *Zephyr*, a four-oared gunwale barge, and *Undine*, of the Undine Club, were the principal contestants. The latter is a six-oared outrigger. According to the rules of the Club, 20 seconds are allowed for the difference in the boats, by which *Zephyr* won the race on two miles by 15 seconds. Time: *Undine*, 18 minutes 6 seconds; *Zephyr*, 18 minutes 11 seconds.

Base Ball—Philadelphia vs. Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 12.

The Athletics of Philadelphia and the Harvard Club, the present champions of Massachusetts, played a game of base ball on Boston Common to-day, in which the Athletics won, the score standing 22 to 10.

To-morrow the Athletics play with the Lowell Club.

Amherst College Class-Day Exercises.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, June 12.

The Amherst College Class-day exercises occurred to-day. JOHN W. BURGESS, of Nashville, Tenn., delivered the oration, and EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, of Newburyport, the poem. The Class of 1868 has elected FRANK W. ROCKWELL, of Pittsfield, Orator, and W. T. HEWETT, of South Paris, Poet.

A New-Yorker in Custody in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 12.

RICHARD COSTELLO, a young man indicted in Clinton County, New-York, for grand larceny, is under arrest here awaiting a requisition from the Executive of New-York.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in establishing a semi-weekly steamship line between Boston and Europe was held to-day at the Tremont House, and after some discussion a motion was adopted to abandon the whole scheme, and the meeting dissolved.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Opinion of Judge Fisher on the Jury Question—The Motion to Quash the Panel Sustained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The decision of Judge FISHER, granting the motion to set aside the panel of jurors in the Surratt case, was rendered this morning, after which the general business of the Court was proceeded with and about finished, so that the trial when it comes up to-morrow can be concluded without probability of serious interruption. The Marshal of the Court was directed to summon talesmen for a new jury, and in obedience thereto has summoned about two hundred, among whom are some of the best business men of the city. It is hardly probable that a new jury will be impaneled to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT, indicted for the murder of the late President LINCOLN, was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge FISHER presiding. The interest in the case continues, and the crowd in attendance to-day was as large as upon any previous occasion although the Court was announced to convene an hour earlier than usual.

The prisoner was brought into Court shortly after 9 o'clock, and assigned a seat beside his counsel. His brother ISAAC SURRATT accompanied the prisoner into Court, and occupied a seat near him.

The Court was formally opened a short time before 10 o'clock. Judge FISHER stated to the Bar that he could not be present at 9 o'clock as he had expected, on account of being much indisposed.

Judge FISHER said that in regard to the motion of the District-Attorney challenging the array and to quash the jury panel upon the affidavit of Mr. SAMUEL DOUGLASS, he had considered the arguments of counsel on both sides and would now proceed to pronounce his opinion upon the motion.

Judge FISHER then delivered the following opinion:

The United States *vs.* JOHN H. SURRATT, indicted for murder. Motion of the District-Attorney to quash the array, grounded upon the affidavit of SAMUEL DOUGLASS, Register of Washington City.

The act of Congress approved June 16, 1862, entitled "An act for the selection of jurors to serve in the several Courts of the District of Columbia," provides for the selection of jurors in the following manner:

First—It makes it the duty of the Register of the City of Washington, on or before the 1st day of February, to prepare a list of such of the white male citizen tax-payers residing within this city, whom he may deem best qualified to serve as jurors, in which he may include the names of such qualified persons as were on his list for the previous year, but who did not serve as jurors. The Clerk of the Levy Court is also required to make a list by the same time and in like manner, from such persons qualified to serve as jurors who reside in that portion of the District not included in either of the Cities of Washington or Georgetown, and the Clerk of the City of Georgetown is required to make at the same time and manner a list of persons qualified to serve as jurors from citizens of similar qualifications residing in Georgetown; and each of these officers is required to preserve such lists so made in the archives of his office, and to transmit the same to his successor. The making of these lists is to be the work of each officer in his separate official capacity. The lists for the three principal divisions of the District being thus prepared by the Register of Washington City, the names of four hundred persons, and from the Georgetown list the names of eighty persons, and from the lists prepared by the Levy Court the names of forty persons are taken. The first section, which imposes the duty of preparing the lists of qualified jurors, treats of that duty as the duty of these officers respectively. Each one is, in the express language of the act, "to make a list," and each is permitted by the law to place upon his list the names of such qualified persons as were on the list of the previous year, as in the discretion of the officer making the same may seem proper. The lists are to be made by them and kept by them respectively, each one preparing and having the charge and safe keeping of his own list of the persons for his own respective district. About this there can be no doubt, and, indeed, there is no controversy in this case.

It is made the duty of these three officers to act together, and select in their joint capacity from the lists so prepared as aforesaid.

When we come to the second section of the act which provides for the number of names to be selected from these several lists of persons qualified to serve as jurors, persons of whose qualifications each of these officers is to judge severally within his own jurisdiction or precinct, we find that the Legislature no longer uses the word "respective" or "respectively," but proceeds to declare in *ipsissimus verbis* that the officers aforesaid, all of them, not one or two, but all three of them, shall select from the list of the Register of Washington City, the names of four hundred persons; from that of the Clerk of Georgetown eighty persons; and from that of the Clerk of the Levy Court forty persons. While the work of preparing the three is the several labor of the officers independent of one another, the work of selecting the five hundred and twenty names is devolved upon the officers aforesaid—the whole three conjointly. It may not perhaps be necessary that they should all three meet together and at the same time and place agree upon the four hundred names to be taken from the Washington list, or the eighty from the Georgetown list, or the forty from the county list; but certain it is that all the officers aforesaid shall select the number of names prescribed by the statute. If one of the Clerks only shall make the selection from the list prepared by himself, or even if two of them shall make the selection, this will not meet the requirement of the law. The principle has been too well established by a long current of decisions to be now questioned that when the law enjoining upon three or more the duty of performing an act, without giving to a majority the power to act in the premises, all must act, or the action of those who do act is a nullity; and there is not in the statute in question one single word or syllable that looks in the least toward a selection to be made from the three lists of any of them except by the united judgment of the three officers upon whom the duty is imposed. It is just as certain, therefore, that the entire three must act in making the selection of five hundred and twenty names for jurors, as that each of the Clerks and the Register is to prepare his own lists severally. After these five hundred and twenty names shall have been selected by the officers aforesaid, then the fourth section of the act of Congress further provides that the names selected from the lists shall be written on separate and similar pieces of paper, which shall be so folded or rolled up that the names cannot be seen, and placed in a box to be provided by the Register and Clerk aforesaid, which box shall be sealed, and after being shaken thoroughly, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Court.

The 5th section provides that when jurors are needed for any of the courts during the year, the Register and City Clerks, and the Clerk of this Court shall meet at the City Hall, and such juries shall be drawn by the Clerk of this Court, who is publicly to break the seal of the box and proceed to draw the requisite number of names. Such are, briefly stated, the provisions of the act of Congress upon which the motion in this case to quash the array is rested. As I understand them, and as I apprehend they must be understood by everybody possessed of ordinary capacity, and free from the bias of interest or prejudice, there can be no other construction put upon these provisions which will not do violence to, and indeed utterly pervert the language used by the Legislature to convey their intention in enacting these provisions. It was doubtless the intention of Congress no longer to leave in the hands of one man, the Marshal, or any other single man, the power of selecting juries, in whole or in part, except in the exigencies of certain cases, (for which they are provided in the same act and which cases are of rare occurrence.) This power rested oftentimes in Marshals and Sheriffs. Nobody doubts this power had theretofore been often grossly abused and in many instances made the instrument of injustice and wrong, and Congress thought it would better serve the purposes of justice if it should substitute the combined selective power to three or four officers, the Register of Washington City, the Clerk of Georgetown, the Clerk of the Levy Court and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the place of the much-abused, arbitrary and solitary power of the Marshal. This language, in my judgment, expresses the intention as clearly as any idea can be pictured by the English language. Each of these officers was doubtless intended to act as a safeguard against any abuse which the partiality, bias, or corrupt disposition of the other might possibly allure him to commit. The affidavit of SAML. DOUGLASS, the Register of Washington City at the time of the selection made in January or February last, of the names from which the present panel of jurors is taken, shows, first, that neither the Clerk of Georgetown, nor of the Levy Court, saw one single name on his list, much less aided or coöperated with him in selecting the four hundred names which the law requires that these three officers aforesaid should select, and that he did not see a single name upon the list of either of the others or coöperate in selecting from their lists; on the contrary, it shows that each of these three officers put into the box the number of names specified in the act for their respective jurisdictions, each independently of the other, and without the slightest regard to the judgment or consent of either of the other two. The affidavit further shows that after the selection of the names to be put in the box had been thus made in utter disregard of the requirements of the act of Congress in that behalf, instead of sealing up the box and thoroughly shaking and then depositing it with the Clerk of the Supreme Court as required by the fourth section, and then meeting afterward in the office of the Clerk of the Court to witness him break the seal and draw the names of the jury required for the present term of this Court, as provided for in the fifth section of the act, the Clerk of Georgetown City, at the same time, though in the presence of the Clerk of the Court and the other officers, proceeded to draw from the box the names of this present panel to which challenge is now made. This was also a most reprehensible disregard of the plain provisions of the act. These are the facts upon which this application to quash the array is grounded.

The question presented by the law and the facts, which are all admitted by the demurrer for the decision of the Court, is twofold in its character:

First—Does the law of Congress require that the judgment of all three of the officers named therein should, either united or severally, pass upon the entire five hundred and twenty names required to go in the box in making the selection from the three lists; or does it only require that the Clerk of Georgetown only should pass judgment in selecting the eighty names from that city; the Clerk of the Levy Court upon the forty to be chosen from the rural portion of the District, and the Register of Washington to select alone the four hundred to be taken from the city?

Second—Whether if the act of Congress does require the judgment of all three of these officers to be exercised in the selection of the entire five hundred and twenty names to be placed in the box.

The placing them there in the manner described by Mr. DOUGLAS in his affidavit is the cause of the principal challenge to the array. I am clear in my convictions that the law requires the united judgment of the three officers named in the act in the selection of the entire number of names to be placed in the box, for the reasons that I have already mentioned. Is, then, the several actions of each of these officers in selecting exclusively from his own list, and not even looking at the list of either of the others or even knowing any of the names taken from these lists to be placed in the box as sworn to by Mr. DOUGLAS, and admitted by the counsel for the prisoner, a ground in law by which to set aside the array? It is argued by the counsel for the prisoner that it is not; that nothing except a defect in the summoning of a jury by the Sheriff is principal cause of challenge to the array. In England, by the common law, which we have inherited from our British ancestors, and which is the law in this District, by which we are to be governed in the decision of this question, and the case of the Queen against O'CONNELL and others has been cited by the counsel for the prisoner at the bar, as conclusive of the question in this case. I confess that my veneration for the common law of England may sometimes even run into a weakness; but the day is long past with me, and should be with everybody, when decisions of Courts, and mere arbitrary utterances of text writers, however hoary with age or exalted in position, are to be accepted as Procustean beds on which other Courts and other people are bound to fit themselves with or without reason. With me no decision is of weight that lacks of reason for its solid foundation, unless it be the decision of a Superior Court that holds a mastery over me, whose mandates, right or wrong, reasonable or unreasonable, I am compelled by law to obey. The grand object of jury trials in this country or in England is, or ought to be, and is supposed to be, a fair and impartial investigation of the subject in controversy by honest and upright men, who are entirely indifferent between the parties to the suit. It was to subserve this view that challenges were permitted to be made either to the array or to the polls, and either by principal or by favor. Some persons entertain the idea that challenges and many other advantages are given by the common law to the prisoner exclusively, and nothing to the State. This is as if we should say that all the provisions and formalities of the common law were invented simply for the purpose of preventing the public from obtaining its just demands upon the guilty offender against society. It is as though such formularies were a mere means and economy by which the accused is to derive every advantage and have every means to assist in setting him at large without respect to the rights of an offended community. I concur with Chief-Justice GIBSON, of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* JOLIFFE, T. D. Natt, 585, in which he says: "Total impunity was not the end proposed by the Legislature, nor ought it, perhaps, to be desired by the philanthropist. It is not easy to discover a conclusive reason why the punishment of the felon ought to move our tenderest sympathies, or why the laws ought to be defectively construed on purpose to rob the executioner of his victim. When the laws are sanguinary it might be an achievement to boast of, but we are told at the mitigation of our penal code, that the certainty of conviction to be expected from mildness of punishment, would more than compensate in its effects the want of that severity which it was thought to deter by its terrors. If it be further indulged, a shorter, and certainly a cheaper way of obtaining the end, would be to have no prosecution at all. But it is one that would scarce be found to answer in the state of the times. Why, then, should the prisoner have more than serves? Speaking of challenges, to give him a fair trial, and his twenty peremptory challenges certainly give him that, and having secured to him all he had a right to require, it must have occurred to the Legislature that the Commonwealth must have a fair trial too. Let us now see whether the case of O'Connell *vs.* the Queen trial, in 1814, is one which we ought, according to the counsel of the prisoner at the bar, to accept as conclusive upon the question now before us. In that case, by third and fourth William IV., chapter 91, and by fourth and fifth William IV., chapter 8, certain provisions were made regulating the mode in which certain books should be prepared, from which the Sheriff was required to make a selection of juries. In the preparation of one or more of the lists from which these jury books were made, a number of names of persons qualified as jurors was omitted. A challenge to this array was made in this case, on the ground of the omission, and it was held that such omission in one of the preliminary lists was not a sufficient cause of challenge to the array. But that is by no means the present case. To make the case at bar similar to that of O'CONNELL, and bring it within the ruling in that case, it would be necessary that Congress should, in the law for summoning juries, have incorporated a provision requiring that the three officers who stand in the place of the Sheriff, should have prepared their respective lists from the lists of the Assessors or some other officers, and that in making the lists of said other officers some negligent or fraudulent omission should have occurred. It may be admitted, without any prejudice to the motion in this case, that the omission by such Assessors or other officers to make a complete list from which the list or jury book, if we may so term it, used by the Register and Clerks, in order to inform them as to who all the persons legally qualified as jurors in their respective jurisdiction were would not have been sufficient ground of itself to set up this motion. And yet, I am free to say, in my opinion, it ought to be sufficient. But admitting it were not, it is a very different case from the one before us. Here Congress requires that we combine the judgment of three officers in selecting the persons of whom the juries are to be composed. Each of these officers is to be a guard over the other two, to prevent him from perpetrating a wrong against individuals in the community, by putting in the box from which jurors for a whole year are to be taken, in all the Courts, the names of persons who are disqualified either from want of mental capacity, moral rectitude, purity of blood, want of proper age, or tax-paying qualification. If one of these officers—as claimed by Mr. DOUGLAS on the occasion of filling the jury box in February last—should exercise an exclusive judgment in the selection of 400 out of the 520 names put in the box, the safeguard which Congress sought by the act to throw around the selection of jurors is not worth a fig, and the law was not worth the time consumed in its passage. Mr. DOUGLAS may be, and doubtless is, an honest, fair-minded and honorable man, but the law cannot be relaxed on that account, for we cannot tell how long the office may continue to be filled by such men. It was enacted to prevent dishonest, or prejudiced, or partial men from carrying out their dishonesty, prejudices or partiality, and we have no right to relax the law because of our belief in the firmness of any man.

The public as well as individuals have a right to exact a rigid compliance with the requirements of the law, and the only way to secure a fair and impartial verdict, both to the public and the prisoner in this case, as in all other cases, is to see that the law be freely, fairly and impartially executed in all its requirements. The three officers specified in the act of Congress stand in the place of the Marshal or Sheriff. Juries who are summoned to try cases in this Court, must not only be summoned properly, but must be selected in obedience to the requirements of the law. The case of O'CONNELL can scarcely be said to be regarded as law in this country, where mere forms at this day are considered as of mere secondary importance when compared with the substance of the law. If any partiality or default in the Sheriff or his deputy in arranging the panel gives either party the right to challenge the array, as is undoubtedly the law, (*Vide* 3d Blackstone, 359,) then such partiality or default on the part of those who are substituted for the Sheriff must likewise be good cause of challenge to the array. In the State of New-York it has been held, in the case of GARDNER *vs.* TURNER, (G. D. Johnson, page 260,) that the drawing of seventy-two names by the clerk from the jury-box instead of thirty-six, the number required by law, and the selecting of thirty-six by him out of the seventy-two, and his direction to the Sheriff to announce the thirty-six thus selected by him, was such default as would sustain a challenge to the array.

In the case of JAMES MAGUIRE, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The People, defendants in error (2 D. Parker's Criminal Reports, page 148) it was held that inasmuch as the District-Attorney was required by statute to issue his precept for summoning the petit jury, a jury summoned by the Sheriff without such precept was wrongfully summoned, and the conviction by such jury was held to be erroneous, and the judgment of conviction was reversed. In the State of Delaware, prior to the year 1850, the law regulating the summoning of juries required that, in cases at Oyer and Terminer, the jury should consist of thirty-six jurors, who were summoned to attend the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and twelve others specially summoned for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which two Courts were held at the same time by the same Judges, with the exception that in the cases of Oyer, all four of the law Judges sat together, instead of the three who held the Court of General Sessions.

In the case of the State *vs.* JOHN WINDER, (5th Han. 512,) indicted for the murder of his wife, which was tried in 1850, before a very able Bench, and by counsel distinguished for their learning and ability on either side, a case which was fully argued and considered, it was decided that inasmuch as the act of Assembly provided for the thirty-six jurors summoned for the Court of General Sessions should also be summoned to attend upon the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and as these General Sessions jurors had not been so summoned to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer, although they were there in attendance, the mere failure of the Sheriff to insert in these summons a notice to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer was sufficient ground upon which to quash the entire array, and it was done accordingly. It would seem at first new that the challenge upon such grounds in either of these cases was an action merely sticking in the bark, and yet such is the careful regard which Courts in this country entertain in respect to the selection of jurors, and the securing of a fair and impartial trial on either side, that they even require a strict compliance with the very letter of the law. No matter from which side the challenge may be made, it is just as important to have fairness and impartiality on the one side as the other. Otherwise the trial of a criminal, however deep in infamy, may be made a mere farce, through which his enlargement is to be procured. If it be important to observe the mere forms of the law, it is, in my opinion, of much grave importance fully to comply with the least of its substantial requirements.

Believing, therefore, that the substantial requirements of the act of Congress in this case, providing for the selection of a fair and impartial jury have not been complied with, but entirely set at naught, and that there has been grave default upon the part of those officers whom that act has substituted in the place of the Marshal for the purpose of having them exercise united judgment in the selection of all the persons whose names are to go in the jury-box, I am constrained to allow the motion of challenge in this case. I do not consider the fact that the present panel were improperly drawn by the Clerk of Georgetown, who had no right to put his hand into the box, because the objection which I have allowed lies even deeper than that.

It is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the present panel be set aside, and that the Marshal of the District of Columbia do now proceed to summon a jury of talesmen.

The Judge subsequently said his order was: "The Marshal shall now summon twenty-six jurors in obedience to former summons."

The array having been quashed, were finally discharged, and requested to repair to the Marshal's office to receive their pay—an invitation with which they promptly complied.

SURRATT was conveyed back to jail.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 12.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the report on rules.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS said the only point of controversy in the Committee was with reference to the "previous question." He thought such a rule should not be adopted by a body like this Convention.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the rules be read separately and considered. Adopted, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS moved to strike out all relating to the "previous question." The proposition was offered as a minority report, and is so entered upon the journal.

Mr. SHERMAN's motion to consider the rules separately was adopted.

When the rule relative to the "previous question" was reached,

Mr. SMITH moved to strike out all relating to that subject. This was not a partisan body. There was no object here in suppressing debate. There was no factious minority. In fact there was no majority and no minority. We are all Republicans and all Democrats, meeting here together to amend the organic law of the State for the good and benefit of the whole people.

Mr. AXTELL favored the adoption of the "previous question."

Mr. ARCHER said that the "previous question" was adopted by the Convention of 1864, and it was found to be of great value in that body. There was such a thing as exhausting debate, and when that limit was reached it was important to have a rule that would end discussion. The majority should control, not the political majority, but the majority of the members, and the previous question could not be ordered without the consent of the majority.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS did not believe that at the commencement of the session any such harsh measure as the "previous question" was necessary. He did not believe it was the intention of the majority to stifle the utterances of the minority. The "previous question" not only cut off debate, but it served to cut off the amendments. If at a later period of the session it becomes necessary to adopt this measure, he would not oppose it.

Mr. CURTIS thought it would be wiser for the present not to adopt the rule.

Mr. HARRIS never had been friendly to the "previous question." He concurred in the view that it would be unwise to adopt the rule. If necessary it could be adopted hereafter.

Mr. DALEY said the "previous question" might be a necessity in an assembly where there were many conflicting views, and a great amount of pressing business. But here there were to be no such struggles. This was a deliberative body, calling for a great amount of discussion. He was glad to hear the expressions of non-partisan feeling that had been made by those who represented what might be termed here the majority. He was glad to see the disposition to ignore party, and to act for the public good.

Mr. STRONG had come here to support any measure that was right, let it come from whatever source it may. The Democratic Party—a majority of it—was in favor of amending the Constitution. Their only apprehension was that a Convention might go too far. But so far he was grateful for the feeling displayed here. The Republican Party held a caucus. To that he had no objection. But he did regret that a Committee to call future caucuses had been appointed, because it looked as though party action was to be had hereafter.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND had moved for the Committee to call future caucuses, but he would say that no caucus could control his vote here upon any question. He should act upon what he deemed to be most for the public good. He would not stifle debate here. This was a body for discussion, and he would give the fullest freedom to debate. He should be as much gratified at what Democrats might say as he would at what Republicans might say. It was not the action of Democrats that he feared—it was party action in the action of this body. He was for the widest and fullest discussion.

Mr. STRONG moved to amend that the "previous question" might be ordered on a two-thirds vote.

Mr. HARRIS opposed this proposition. He hoped the Convention would not adopt the "previous question" in any form.

Mr. TILDEN did not feel very solicitous about this matter. If the "previous question" was in force in the Convention of 1846, he did not remember that it was used to any extent. He favored the proposition to defer the adoption of such a rule for the present.

After further debate the motion to strike from the rules the "previous question," was carried by a vote of 95 to 53.

The rules as reported by the Select Committee were then adopted without any further material change, and the Convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Collector and the Appraiser.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter addressed to the Surveyor of the Port, signed by the Collector and intended for publication, appears in most of the morning papers. The communication is perfectly justifiable in itself, and relates to matters of public interest, but the author sees fit to indulge in a covert sneer at a letter upon the same subject, published a short time since by the Appraiser of the Port. This is certainly in bad taste. Mr. MCELRATH has certain duties to perform under the Revenue Laws, which are specially imposed on him by act of Congress, and is in no sense the subordinate of the Collector. His letter was intended to give valuable information to our citizens abroad, at present very numerous, and prevent them from suffering much inconvenience, if not loss, upon their return. To say that he should first have requested the authorization of an officer, strictly coördinate and in no manner superior, is the height of absurdity. The information he has given will probably prevent the seizure of large quantities of goods imported by ignorant or inadvertent travelers. It is especially in bad taste for Collector SMYTHE, who has a direct pecuniary interest in such seizures, to grumble at a brother official for seasonably putting the public on their guard.

K.

THE DUNDERBERG.

Trial Trip Previous to Her Departure for France.

Quite a large party of professional men and unprofessional guests was assembled, yesterday morning, aboard the tug *P. C. Schultz*, which lay at the foot of Warren-street, in the North River, awaiting the arrival of the persons invited to join in the farewell trial trip of the steam ram *Dunderberg*. Shortly after 9 o'clock, the party having been completed by an accession of a special Government Committee, appointed to report upon the condition of the vessel, the *Schultz* slipped her moorings and shot out into the stream. The party aboard at the time of starting included, among other notabilities, Messrs. WM. H. WEBB and ROACH, builders of the *Dunderberg*; Hon. W. W. DARLING, CHEVALIER DE LUCA, Consul General of Italy, and the Government Commission, comprising Chief-Engineers W. W. W. WOOD, ROBERT DANBY, EDWIN FITHIAN and JOHN H. LONG, Capt. MULLANEY and Lieut.-Commander E. R. YATES, all of the United States Navy. Having left the pier, the tug was directed toward the French frigate *Jean Bart*, from which a small boat took Commander GIZOLIN and several other officers, who represented the French Government aboard the iron-clad.

With the history of the *Dunderberg* the readers of the TIMES are familiar. Built many months ago on a Government contract, her outward appearance and heavy plating, her eleven and fifteen inch guns, her vast boilers, with a surface of twenty thousand square feet, and her two one hundred-inch cylinders have been already described in these columns. Shortly after she was launched it was ascertained that it would be impossible to deliver the vessel at the contract price; and as the Government declined to pay anything in excess of the figure stipulated from the first, Congress was petitioned to allow the builders to dispose of their work to the best possible advantage. The request was granted, and quite lately negotiations were, it is rumored, commenced between the owners of the *Dunderberg* and M. DE GRABOW, the representative of the Prussian Government, for the purchase of the iron-clad. These negotiations proved unsuccessful, and France, entering the field as a bidder at that precise moment, bought the *Dunderberg*. It is whispered that the Prussian Government, highly dissatisfied with M. DE GRABOW's inability to conclude the bargain, at once recalled that official. The price paid for the steam ram by the French is stated to be two million dollars in gold.

With the French commander and his subordinates aboard, the *Schultz* promply steamed off toward the formidable ship anchored in the Bay. The weather was delightfully pleasant, and a brisk southwest breeze which ruffled the waters sufficiently to promise that the waves off Sandy Hook would be sufficiently high to test the stability of the *Dunderberg* on the bosom of the deep, just tempered the heat of the sun and cooled the iron plating of the deck. The steam ram was found to be in excellent condition. The ward-room, berths, and fighting-deck and the engine-rooms were successively inspected by the visitors, and favorably spoken of. The huge guns stood secure in their respective places, and gunners and ammunition were at hand, as if there had been every likelihood of immediate action. The upper and lower decks—the lower deck aft being but a mere shell, and overhanging and protecting the screw and rudder—were cleared of all superfluous sundries, and the compasses adjusted with magnets intended to combat the influence of iron upon the loadstone, and pointed due north, despite the seemingly inevitable deviation of the needle caused by the enormous quantity of metal on board. While the American flag was unfurled over the deck, a large French ensign lay rolled up in a corner ready for use; the Commandant of the *Jean Bart* requested that this, the final trial trip of the *Dunderberg*, should be made under the colors of the United States.

Toward 10:30 o'clock the boatswain's whistle gave the signal to weigh anchor. Fifteen minutes' toil brought the unwieldy mass to the surface, and the *Dunderberg*, freed from all restraint, slowly swung around with the tide. Captain COMSTOCK, a seaman who has been identified with a hundred popular ships, was in command and ordered the Engineer to put on steam. After a few minutes' delay the *Dunderberg*, without making too rapid progress at first, passed up the Hudson, receiving on her way the salutes of a score of smaller craft. After a good rate of speed had been obtained, it was proposed to put the ship about, and the four sturdy men at the helm, straining every nerve, wheeled the monster around. The *Dunderberg* was put about in the space of three minutes and fourteen seconds, amid a circle of foam whose diameter scarcely exceeded the length of the vessel.

The course lay next down the Bay. The whole party was assembled on the upper deck notwithstanding the heat which was endured during the occasional lull of the breeze. As the vessel, now cutting through the water at a rapid rate, ran by the vessels at anchor in the harbor and at their docks, flags were displayed and steam whistles blown, while passengers aboard and lookers-on ashore waved their handkerchiefs and vented their enthusiasm at the sight in loud cheers. After half an hour had been spent in cruising up and down the river, and after three French sailors from the *Jean Bart* had cast the log half a dozen times, to general satisfaction, it was determined to try the speed of the ship. Accordingly, an expanse of water of the length of one nautical mile, stretching between two flagstaffs rising on the bay-shore of Long Island, was suggested as a proper race-track, and over this course the *Dunderberg* was repeatedly sailed. Unfortunately, during the first test, the heating of a part of the new machinery necessitated the slackening of the pace. As a consequence, the mile was only made in five minutes and twenty-two seconds, on a pressure of eighteen pounds of steam to the square inch.

After this test, the ship was allowed to drift a while that the machinery might become cooler. Subsequently, the screw was again set in motion, and the *Dunderberg* was hurried past the hospital ships and the masts of the wrecked steamer *Scotland*, upheld like skeleton fingers above the rising and falling waves, until Sandy Hook was left behind. Here the waters became more troublous; the strong vessel rolled majestically; dark waves—for the skies had become heavily clouded—leaped over the lower decks in quick succession of each other, and for a time a brief spell of roughness appeared imminent. It had been intended to try the heavy guns of the *Dunderberg* once the party got out of the harbor and beyond the Hook, but this plan Mr. WEBB was unable to execute. The cannon were Government property, and had not been included in the transfer made to France, and the authorities telegraphed yesterday morning from Washington to forbid the firing of the ordnance aboard. The impossibility of testing the guns gave great dissatisfaction to a majority of the visitors, but as the order was formal, there was nothing to do but to submit to the disappointment. The cause for the refusal of Mr. WEBB's request to be allowed to use the ordnance does not appear.

As testing the cannon was out of the question for the moment, it was decided to return and run over the mile track once more. On the way to the course the guests adjourned to the cabin, where a collation preceded a series of toasts to the President of the United States, the Emperor NAPOLEON, &c. To the last-named sentiments the French Commandant replied in a neat little speech, in which he expressed the hope that the bonds of amity uniting France and America would never be sundered. During the progress of the collation a hasty exodus of the guests took place, all hastening from the cabin to the deck to see the steamer *Scotia*, outward bound, pass by. The magnificent vessel, crowded with passengers, glided past the *Dunderberg* like a shadow, and was soon a speck upon the horizon.

Having returned to the Lower Bay, the steam ram, putting on full power, sailed several times over the course. It was to her advantage that the waters were very smooth, but the newness of the engines prevented their being thoroughly tested, and the belief was generally expressed, and shared by the French officers, that in a few weeks much more satisfactory results will be achieved. As it was she ran the mile, yesterday, in four minutes and two seconds, the average of the tests showing her speed to have equaled thirteen and nine-tenths knot per hour. That the *Dunderberg* can achieve fifteen is almost undoubted.

Late in the evening, after the track had been gone over several times, it was determined to return to the City. The Commandant of the *Jean Bart* declared himself fully edified by the performance of the new ship, and thought it unnecessary to proceed to sea for the purpose of ascertaining her strength as a sea-going craft.

Mr. WEBB has contracted to take the *Dunderberg* to Europe, and will probably start for Cherbourg within a fortnight. There is very little doubt that he will deliver the vessel in good condition to her present owners. Her officers for the Transatlantic voyage have not yet been chosen. Those who handled her yesterday so efficiently were: JOS. COMSTOCK, Captain, CHARLES HALLETT, First Officer; J. A. SWINNERTON, Second Officer; WM. H. BALLOU, Third Officer; EDWARD MARSLAND, Chief Engineer.

The Eight-Hour Bill in the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, June 12.

The Eight-Hour Bill passed the House to-day by a nearly unanimous vote, Republicans and Democrats generally voting for the measure.

The bill goes into effect from the day of its passage. By its provisions eight hours are deemed a lawful day's work, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. It will reach the Senate to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

List of Entries—New Table of Allowances of Time—Yachts Belonging to the Squadron—Officers, &c.—Sailing Regulations.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, a ceremony as imposing and full of interest to a large class of our citizens as was in ancient days to the Venetians, the annual marriage of their Doge to the Adriatic, will take place to-day. The course is the same as for the last few years—being from a stakeboat anchored off Owl's Head, L. I., to and around the buoy of the Southwest Spit; thence to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, and return to the place of starting by the same course. The sailing regulations also remain unaltered in most respects, but an entirely new system of allowances has been adopted, by which the time allowed varies according to the time in which the race may be made—decreasing as the time of the race increases. It is undoubtedly a correct principle that in light winds and consequently smooth water the disparity in speed between vessels of different sizes decreases; but whether this principle has not been carried too far in the tables adopted at the last meeting of the Club, and under which the regatta of to-day is to be sailed, is a question which time and experience only can answer.

That those of our readers who may witness the regatta may have the means of ascertaining to-night which are the winners, we append the tables of allowances:

Table of allowance of time reduced to an area of 2,000 feet, based on a course of forty statute miles:

Area, square feet. Time of making the race.......	3½ h. and und'r	3¾ h. and und'r	4 h. and und'r	4¼ h. and und'r	4½ h. and und'r	4¾ h. and und'r	5 h. and und'r	5¼ h. and und'r	5½ h. and und'r	5¾ h. and und'r	6 h. and und'r	6¼ h. and und'r	6½ h. and und'r	6¾ h. and und'r	7 h. and und'r	7¼ h. and und'r	7½ h. and und'r	7¾ h. and und'r	8 h. and und'r
	Seconds per square feet.																		
500.1 to 600	3.91	3.52	3.19	2.90	2.63	2.40	2.19	2.00	1.83	1.67	1.53	1.39	1.27	1.16	1.05	.95	.86	.78	.70
600.1 to 700	3.63	3.28	2.97	2.70	2.45	2.24	2.04	1.86	1.7	1.55	1.43	1.30	1.18	1.08	.98	.89	.80	.72	.65
700.1 to 800	3.43	3.10	2.81	2.56	2.32	2.11	1.93	1.76	1.62	1.47	1.35	1.24	1.12	1.02	.93	.84	.76	.68	.61
800.1 to 900	3.26	2.94	2.66	2.42	2.20	2.01	1.83	1.67	1.54	1.40	1.28	1.16	1.07	.97	.88	.80	.72	.65	.58
900.1 to 1000	3.10	2.80	2.53	2.31	2.09	1.91	1.74	1.59	1.46	1.33	1.21	1.11	1.02	.91	.84	.76	.69	.62	.55
1000.1 to 1100	2.97	2.68	2.43	2.20	2.01	1.83	1.67	1.52	1.40	1.27	1.15	1.06	.97	.88	.80	.73	.66	.59	.53
1100.1 to 1200	2.85	2.57	2.33	2.11	1.92	1.75	1.60	1.46	1.34	1.22	1.11	1.02	.93	.85	.77	.70	.63	.57	.51
1200.1 to 1300	2.74	2.47	2.24	2.03	1.85	1.69	1.54	1.40	1.29	1.18	1.07	.98	.90	.81	.74	.67	.61	.53	.49
1300.1 to 1400	2.65	2.39	2.17	1.97	1.79	1.63	1.49	1.36	1.24	1.14	1.04	.95	.87	.79	.71	.65	.59	.53	.47
1400.1 to 1500	2.56	2.31	2.09	1.90	1.73	1.58	1.44	1.32	1.20	1.10	1.00	.91	.84	.76	.69	.63	.57	.51	.46
1500.1 to 1600	2.49	2.25	2.04	1.85	1.68	1.53	1.40	1.28	1.17	1.07	.97	.89	.81	.74	.67	.61	.55	.49	.45
1600.1 to 1700	2.42	2.18	1.98	1.79	1.63	1.49	1.36	1.24	1.14	1.04	.95	.86	.79	.72	.65	.59	.53	.48	.43
1700.1 to 1800	2.35	2.12	1.92	1.74	1.59	1.45	1.32	1.20	1.11	1.01	.92	.84	.77	.70	.63	.57	.52	.47	.42
1800.1 to 1900	2.29	2.07	1.87	1.70	1.55	1.41	1.29	1.17	1.07	.98	.90	.82	.75	.68	.62	.56	.51	.46	.41
1900.1 to 2000	2.22	2.01	1.82	1.65	1.50	1.37	1.25	1.14	1.04	.95	.87	.79	.73	.66	.60	.54	.49	.44	.40
2000.1 to 2100	2.12	1.91	1.73	1.57	1.43	1.30	1.19	1.09	.99	.91	.83	.76	.69	.63	.57	.52	.47	.42	.38
2100.1 to 2200	2.06	1.86	1.69	1.53	1.39	1.27	1.16	1.06	.97	.88	.81	.74	.67	.61	.56	.51	.46	.41	.37
2200.1 to 2300	2.01	1.81	1.64	1.49	1.36	1.24	1.13	1.03	.94	.86	.79	.72	.66	.60	.54	.49	.45	.40	.36
2300.1 to 2400	1.97	1.78	1.61	1.46	1.33	1.22	1.11	1.01	.92	.85	.77	.71	.64	.59	.53	.48	.44	.39	.35
2400.1 to 2500	1.94	1.75	1.58	1.44	1.31	1.19	1.09	1.00	.91	.83	.76	.69	.63	.58	.52	.47	.43	.39	.34
2500.1 to 2600	1.90	1.72	1.56	1.41	1.29	1.17	1.07	.98	.89	.82	.75	.68	.62	.57	.51	.47	.42	.38	.33
2600.1 to 2700	1.87	1.69	1.53	1.39	1.26	1.15	1.05	.96	.88	.81	.73	.67	.61	.56	.50	.46	.41	.37	.33
2700.1 to 2800	1.83	1.65	1.50	1.36	1.24	1.13	1.03	.94	.86	.79	.72	.66	.60	.55	.49	.45	.41	.37	.32
2800.1 to 2900	1.80	1.62	1.47	1.33	1.21	1.11	1.01	.92	.84	.77	.70	.64	.59	.53	.49	.44	.40	.36	.32
2900.1 to 3000	1.76	1.59	1.44	1.31	1.19	1.09	.99	.90	.83	.75	.69	.63	.57	.52	.48	.43	.39	.35	.31
3000.1 to 3100	1.73	1.56	1.41	1.28	1.17	1.06	.97	.89	.81	.74	.68	.62	.56	.51	.47	.42	.38	.34	.31
3100.1 to 3200	1.71	1.54	1.40	1.27	1.15	1.05	.96	.88	.80	.73	.67	.61	.56	.51	.46	.42	.38	.34	.30

RULE.—To find the net time of a yacht from the preceding tables; multiply the difference between her area and 2,000 feet by the allowance in seconds per square foot, corresponding with her area and in the column designating the time of making the race; the allowance thus found, is to be added to her actual time if her area be over 2,000 feet, and subtracted if it be under.

NOTE.—The shortest time made by each class in the race, establishes the column of allowances to be used in the corresponding classes.

The measurement of area for the purpose of this rule shall be the product of the multiplication of the extreme length, on or under the water-line, by the extreme breadth wherever found; both measures to be in feet and decimals.

The entries are as follows:

Name	Owner.	Port	Area sq. ft.	Tonnage.	No. c'w.
Schooners.					
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	N. Y.	2,662.4	262.8	34
Vesta	P. Lorillard, Jr.	N. Y.	2,512.5	201	32
Palmer	R. F. Loper	Ston'ton	2,371.9	194.2	30
Phantom	H. G. Stebbins	N. Y.	2,063.4	123.3	26
Silvie	E. Dodge	N. Y.	1,807	106.2	23
Rambler	H. S. Fearing	N. Y.	1,791.3	164.4	23
Magic	Geo. L. Lorillard	N. Y.	1,670	112.5	21
Widgeon	Lloyd Phœnix	N. Y.	1,616	105.9	21
Fleur de Lis	J. S. Dickerson	N. Y.	1,429.3	92.5	18
Sloops.					
White Wing	S. Homans	N. Y	1,004.4	53.1	11
Annie	F. Burgess	Boston	805.4	26.9	9
Evelyn	A. Stellenwerf	N. Y.	794	28.4	8
Nautilus	A. A. Kieckhoefer	N. Y.	689.6	26.4	7

From the number and character of the contending yachts, there is every reason to expect, should the day prove favorable, one of the finest regattas ever seen on our waters.

The entries for the sweepstakes to be sailed July 11 remain open at the office of the Secretary, No. 45 Liberty-street:

The following vessels have been entered:

Schooners—Fleetwing, Widgeon, Alarm, Silvie, Rambler, Dauntless, Phantom, Calypso, Fleur de Lis, Alice, Magic, Julia.

Sloops—White Wing, Nautilus, Evelyn.

The course, from Sandy Hook Lightship to Cape May Lightship and return, is by consent rated at 200 miles. The sailing regulations and allowance of time according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club. Entrance fee is Fifty Dollars, the amount to be expended in the purchase of a service of silver, the winner of which is to entertain the owners of the contending boats at dinner.

We append complete lists of the vessels now belonging to the Club, and of officers for the present year:

List of schooners belonging to the New-York Yacht Club, 1867.

Name.	Owners.	Port.	Area.	Tonnage	No of crew.
Alarm	A. C. Kingsland.	New-York	2,490.8	225.3	32
Alice	Geo. W. Kidd	New-York		92.8	9
Calypso	Jno. H. Bache	New-York	1,694	109.7	22
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	New-York	2,662.4	262.8	31
Dawn	G. Griswold	New-York	811.2	41.8	11
Fleetwing	Geo. A. Osgood	New-York	2,208.7	206.1	28
Fleur de Lis	Jn. S. Dickerson	New-York	1,429.3	92.5	18
Halcyon	J. M. Hubbard	New-York	1,923	121	25
Edith	Geo. C. Hovey	Boston	1,137.6	47.9	14
Haze	J. Van Schaick and others.	New-York	1,382.6	91.1	18
Henrietta	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	New-York	2,233	205.4	28
Idler	T. C. Durant	New-York	1,924.6	133.5	25
Julia	Crawf'rd Allen	Providence	1,432.2	85.3	18
Juliet	J. P. Bayley	Boston	1,401.9	87.6	18
Juniata	Arth'r Cheney	Boston	1,353	81.9	13
Magic	Geo. L. Lorillard	New-York	1,670	112.5	21
Maria	E. A. Stevens	Hoboken	3,168.6	231.4	39
Nettie	D. H. Follet	Boston	1,540.7	109.9	20
Palmer	R. F. Loper	Stonington	2,371.9	194.2	30
Phantom	H. G. & C. H. Stebbins	New-York	2,063.4	123.3	26
Rambler	H. S. Fearing and others.	New-York	1,791.3	164.4	23
Restless	W. R. Travers	New-York	1,478.6	95.4	19
Sea Drift	A. Major	New-York	1,204	64.3	16
Silvie	E. Dodge	New-York	1,807.8	106.2	23
Vesta	P. Lorillard, Jr.	New-York	2,512.5	201.0	32
Widgeon	Lloyd Phœnix	New-York	1,616	105.9	21
Zinga	W. H. Thomas	New-York	2,181.6	136.1	28

List of sloops belonging to the New-York Yacht Club, 1867.

Name.	Owner.	Port.	Area.	Tonnage.	No. c'w
Annie	F. Burgess	Boston	805.4	26.9	9
Alice	T. G. Appleton	Boston	—	—	—
Bonita	Robt. Center	New-York	1,041.2	52.5	11
Breeze	A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	New-York	658.2	25.7	9
Sallie E. Day	N. B. Palmer	Stonington	641.2	32.5	7
Dream	H. Center	New-York	685.5	28.6	7
Eva	C. R. Pennyman and oth.	New-York	1,561.6	81.2	16
Evelyn	A. Stellenwerf	New-York	794	28.4	8
Geraldine	J. S. Dickerson	New-York	1,277.5	66	13
Haswell	H. Butler	Pawtuxet	920	38.6	10
Jessie	E. A. Lawrence	Flushing	678.4	30.9	7
Narragansett	F. G. Dexter	Boston	740.6	30.2	8
Nautilus	A. A. Kieckhoefer	New-York	—	—	—
White Wing	S. Homans	New-York	1,004.4	53.1	11

Also the steamer *Wave*, 100 tons, owned by Mr. W. M. B. HARTLEY, of New-York.

The officers of the Club for the coming year are:
Commodore—Henry G. Stebbins, schooner *Phantom*.
Vice-Commodore—James G. Bennett, Jr., schooner *Dauntless*.
Rear-Commodore—Lloyd Phœnix, schooner *Widgeon*.
Secretary—Hamilton Morton.
Treasurer—Robert S. Hone.
Measurer—Alfred W. Craven.
Committee for June Regatta—W. W. Shippen, Fletcher Westray, A. M. Knapp.

Association of Deaf Mutes.

The second biennial Convention of the Association of Deaf Mutes of the Empire State will be held at the New-York Institute for Deaf and Dumb, at Fanwood, Washington Heights, on the 28th and 29th of August next. The occasion will coincide with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Institution. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. W. W. ANGUS, of Indianapolis, Ind., and other gentlemen, and on the third day (Aug. 30) divine service will be performed by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET and other clergymen, at noon, in St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth street, near Fifth-avenue.

As Dr. HARVEY P. PEET, LL. D., the venerable President of the Institution, is about to retire from his long and arduous duties on account of advanced age, it is intended to present him on the occasion with a memento of his long-continued and effective labors in the cause of deaf mute education. Contributions to this end may be sent to Mr. M. D. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The following Committee of Arrangements—M. D. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., N. M. DUNCAN and D. R. TILLINGHAST, of New-York, will make every effort for the comfort and convenience of those attending the Convention.

DISINFECTANTS.

Letter from Dr. Harris on Disinfection.

A long and interesting letter from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, written to the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday, presents the subject of disinfectants and the manner in which they should be used.

The Doctor speaks of the preventible causes that are concerned in repropagating specific kinds of disease, as, 1. The specific infectious property or substance of any one of the pestilential disorders. 2. The local impurities and moisture of the house and grounds where the outbreaks of disease have occurred or are liable to occur. 3. The foul exhalations and atmospheric impurities which injure health or help propagate pestilential epidemic.

Experience has proven, he continues, that it is possible by certain chemical agencies wholly to destroy or prevent the operation of the specific infection or contagion of any disease; but to do this it is necessary that precise rules should be observed in applying the disinfectants, and, as regards cholera and typhoid fever, it is especially important that the infective discharges from the sick should be disinfected as soon as voided from the body, and that whatever clothing or surfaces may have been soiled by such discharges should be disinfected as soon as practicable. The fact should also be borne in mind by all persons who have charge of infected things that the infective property or virus of some diseases, and of cholera especially, is capable of rapid increase in filthy places and in a foul damp atmosphere. Therefore, the cleansing and disinfection of such places should, if possible, precede the arrival or outbreak of any such pestilential infection. Every unclean and damp place about dwelling-houses, warehouses, factories, places of assemblage, passenger vessels, railway depots and hotels should be made and kept perfectly clean and dry. All drains, privies and water-closets should be kept as clean as possible, and should be thoroughly purified before cholera comes into the neighborhood. Such cleansing and disinfection give the surest protection against all epidemics.

Here follow directions for the proper use of some of the least expensive, and at the same time most effectual, safe and easily applied disinfectants. These are: 1. Quicklime, to absorb moisture and putrid fluids. Use fresh stone lime; finely powdered; sprinkle it on the place to be dried, and in damp rooms place a number of plates or pans filled with the lime powder. Whitewash with pure lime, and not with kalsomine. 2. Charcoal powder, to absorb putrid gases. The coal must be dry and fresh, and should be combined with lime. This compound is the "calx powder," as sold in the shops. 3. Chloride of lime, to give off chlorine, to absorb putrid effluvia and to stop putrefaction. Use it as lime is used, and in cellars or close rooms the chlorine gas is wanted, pour strong vinegar or diluted sulphuric acid upon your plates of chloride of lime occasionally, and add more of the chloride. 4. Sulphate of iron (copperas) and carbolic acid, to disinfect the discharges from cholera patients and to purify privies and drains. Dissolve 8 or 10 pounds of copperas in a common pailful of water, and pour this strong solution into the privy, water-closet or drain, every hour, if cholera discharges have been thrown in those places; but for ordinary use, to keep privies or water-closets from becoming offensive, pour a pint of this solution into every water-closet pan or privy seat every night and morning. If there is cholera in the house or district, let carbolic acid be added to this iron solution—one half pint of the fluid acid to five gallons of the solution. Bed-pans and chamber vessels are best disinfected with this mixed solution using a gill at a time. 5. Permanganate of Potassa, to be used in disinfecting clothing and towels from cholera and fever patients, during the night, or when such articles cannot be instantly boiled. Throw the soiled articles immediately into a tub of water in which there has been dissolved an ounce of the permanganate salt to every three gallons of water. Boil the clothing as soon as it is removed from this colored solution. 6. Carbolic Acid, (fluid,) may be diluted at the rate of from forty to one hundred parts of water to one of fluid acid. Use this solution for the same purposes as copperas is used; also to sprinkle upon any kind of garbage or decaying matter, and on foul surfaces or in drains. When used to disinfect clothing, carbolic acid of good quality should be thoroughly mixed with its own quantity of strong vinegar, and next be dissolved in two hundred times its own quantity of water, before the clothing is immersed in it. This mixture with vinegar insures such complete solution of the carbolic acid that the clothing will not be "burned" by undissolved drops of acid when disinfected in the carbolic water. This weak solution (1 part to 200) will not injure common clothing. But to destroy clothing, as well as infection, instantly, use the acid diluted only ten to thirty times in its own quantity of water. The disinfecting and antiseptic power of good carbolic acid is so great that one part of it to fifty or one hundred parts of water is sufficient for ordinary purposes. For drains, sewers, foul heaps, stables and privies, the cheap "dead oil" of coal tar or the crude carbolic acid answers every purpose when freely applied. Coal-tar itself is available as a disinfectant to paint upon the walls of stables, privy vaults and drains. By mixing with sawdust or dry dry lime, coal-tar or crude acid may be used on foul grounds or heaps of refuse. 7. Boiling or high steam heat—Whenever foul clothing and infected things can be boiled, or have a boiling heat steadily applied and kept up for an hour, this is one of the simplest and best modes of disinfection. But until such high heat is actually applied to the infected things, some one of the disinfecting solutions must be used. A common steam tub (in a laundry or elsewhere) with a tight cover is a good disinfecting vat.

First—Things that should be disinfected are: Beds, bedding and upholstered stuffs. Expose to sunlight and ventilation freely and frequently. If actually infected, thoroughly moisten every part with best solution of 6 or 5. Second—Soiled clothing, &c., from the sick with cholera or any contageous disease. Use solution 5 or 6 precisely as directed, and as soon as the soiled articles are removed from the patient; or immerse them at once in boiling water. In any case of infectious disease the clothing must be boiled previous to washing or drying. Infected clothing must be thrown into the water at boiling heat, and that temperature should be kept up for an hour. Third—Carpets, sofas, lounges, mattresses, floors, &c., infected by cholera excrement or small-pox and other contagions: 1. Thoroughly moisten every infected thing with one of the carbolic or permanganate solutions (No. 5 or 6.) 2. To give still greater completeness to the disinfection required for an infected apartment and thick woolen stuffs, carpets, &c., to which boiling heat cannot be applied, fumigate with sulphurous acid, thus: 1. Arrange to vacate the room for twelve hours; close every window and aperture, and, upon an iron pipkin or kettle with legs, burn a few ounces of sulphur. Instantly after kindling it every person must withdraw from the place, and the room must remain closed for the succeeding eight hours. If any other kind of fumigation is resorted to (as that by chlorine, bromine or nitrous acid,) a sanitary officer or a chemist should superintend the process. Fumigation should be resorted to in dwelling-houses only by official orders or permission, as the disinfecting gases are very poisonous. Third—Finally let fresh air and sunlight purify every place they can reach. Open and dry all cellars and vaults, and keep the grounds and surfaces about dwellings as dry and clean as possible. Use fresh lime or the "calx powder" freely upon wet or offensive surfaces. Flush the water-closets and drains daily before throwing in the disinfectants as directed. Let domestic and personal cleanliness be everywhere observed. There are no substitutes for fresh air and water.

The Board of Audit—Another Adjournment.

The "Board of Audit" appointed by the Governor in accordance with an act of the last Legislature, to hear and adjust all claims, legal and equitable, against the City of New-York, met for the second time yesterday morning, according to adjournment, in the Common Pleas Court-room, old City Hall. The Board consists of Attorney-General Martindale, Comptroller Connolly, Judge Bonney, Judge Woodruff and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, only three of whom—Messrs. Bonney, Connolly and Depew—were present. A large number of persons having claims against the City were in attendance with their counsel. On taking the chair, Mr. DEPEW announced that one member of the Board, Judge WOODRUFF, had sent in his resignation to the Governor, and that a substitute had not yet been appointed. Attorney-General MARTINDALE was also unavoidably absent, and it had been decided by the other members of the Board not to take any action until the Board was filled by the appointment of a successor to Judge WOODRUFF. The appointment would doubtless be made during this week, and the Board had therefore decided to adjourn until Wednesday, the 19th inst., at which time the rules for the guidance of claimants and their counsel in prosecuting claims before the Board would be announced. In the meantime, parties could file their claims with the Clerk. The law requires all claims to be filed within three months from the passage of the act. The three months will be up on the 25th of July.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Close-fisted Charity—A Painful Case.

An emigrant, named MARY AHEARN, arrived at this port by the steamer *Etna* on the 25th of November, 1861. She left the City after a few days, having obtained service in New-Jersey. She remained there faithful to her employers, but at last proved false to herself. Betrayed and with the evidence of her shame upon her, she was expelled from her home of five years and more, and returned to New-York to ask in charity that she be taken care of until after the birth of her child. She applied in the first instance at Castle Garden, where she was informed, that as she had been over five years in the country, the Commissioners of Emigration were unable to provide her with a home. She was told, however, that if she applied to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, she would obtain the desired protection. This was on Saturday. She went to Bond-street, the office of the Commissioners, but as she failed to arrive there *before 4 o'clock*, she was unable to obtain admission. Fearful of her coming trouble, she sought for lodging, and obtained it; but when morning came, and the landlady discovered her condition, she was again driven forth to seek the shelter of some public charity. She tried the Bond-street office again, but the day was Sunday, *and Charity had shut up shop for the whole day*. Barely able to drag herself to a car, the unhappy woman succeeded once again in reaching the Battery, but had scarcely got within the railings when she sank exhausted seized with the pains of labor. The attention of the Police having been called to her condition, help was immediately obtained from Castle Garden, in the person of the wife of the gatekeeper, and the poor wanderer was delivered of her child in the public thoroughfare. As soon as she could be removed without danger, she was carried on a stretcher to the hospital of the Castle Garden depot, where she and her child were nursed and tended until she was sufficiently well, which she claimed to be a week after the birth of the child, when she went out into the world to make another struggle to obtain a home for herself and little one.

SHIPBUILDING IN BROOKLYN.

Enterprise of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—A Nondescript.

In other days the Eastern District of Brooklyn was noted for the activity of its shipyards—now, with one or two exceptions, all the yards are quiet, trade is dull, and the workman's hammer is at rest. There are various reasons for this, but mainly the absurd habit of striking, into which the operatives have fallen, is responsible for the extraordinary depression of this once lively interest.

The only company that has indulged to any great extent in the luxury of shipbuilding of late years is the

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

which has recently added two magnificent vessels—the *Great Republic* and the *China*—to its list, and is now constructing, at the yard of Mr. HENRY STEERS, three more. Two of them, called the *Japan* and *America*, are intended for the new line between San Francisco and China. Their dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 365 feet; width of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet 6 inches. We have recently described their sisters, the *China* and *Great Republic*, and need only state that they are identical in construction and fitting. The same Company, which bids fair to become the great ship owner of the world, is constructing at the same yard a new steamer for the California trade, to ply between New-York and Aspinwall, of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 350 feet; width of beam, 48 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet and 6 inches. The *Japan* will be launched in August, and the last mentioned some time during the Fall.

It is often said by the defenders of the

UNION FERRY COMPANY

that if they had greater "slip conveniences" they would run boats more frequently. This would be all very well, if such advantages as they have were availed of. At the Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, there are three slips, and five boats might very well be run, but four is the outside limit, and two or three the more frequent number. The punchings of the Press and the dissatisfaction expressed by the public of late, have had their influence, however, and we understand that at the ship-yard of Messrs. WEBB & BELL the Company are constructing a first-class ferry-boat, like the *Monticello*, *New-York* and *Baltic*, which form the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. This boat is 168 feet long; width over all, 57 feet; width of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 12½ feet. We do not learn which of the several ferries is to be favored with the new boat, but we are quite sure that any one of them would be vastly improved by an addition to the force.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB

through the enterprise of several of its members, is making frequent additions to its already long list of admirable yachts. The regattas for 1867 will introduce to public comment quite a number of beautifully modeled and exquisitely finished pleasure boats.

The United States Government has a lightship nearly ready for launching at the yard of Mr. HAYTHORNE. This vessel is of peculiar construction, especially adapted to the arduous service for which she is intended. She is 81 feet long, built of the best of oak and yellow pine, fastened throughout in the most secure and careful manner—intended, indeed, as a model of strength and suitability.

Mr. ARTHUR LEARY, well known in connection with the steam marine enterprises, but particularly noted across the river as the responsible man and backer of the Duncan *Quaker City* expedition, has a fine ship at STACK'S yard, built expressly for the California trade. She is of 1,400 tons measurement, launched last April, and now receiving her deck appointments. She will be in line by the 1st of next month.

Mr. WEBB, who is always experimenting with his own money and material for the benefit of mankind in general and ship owners in particular, is building for the inventors—Messrs. BLONQUEST & CROOK—a queer kind of a vessel-wagon, which it is claimed will do quite as well on the land as in the water, and is peculiarly adapted for the navigation of shallow rivers and creeks, while in the water it is expected to float; if it runs aground, it will proceed at a gait somewhat less speedy, but quite as certain. It is thus described: "It consists of a horizontal frame, or raft, resting upon the axles of three water-tight cylinders, drum shaped, one forward and two aft; the latter being each half the size of the former, set parallel to each other, with a space between them of two and a half feet. Within this space is a parallel wheel attached to one of the drums, but of smaller diameter. Steam is to be used as the motive power." The inventors claim all manner of advantages for their nondescript. They say that in addition to the advantage of being able to roll over a sand-bar if one should "snag" its progress, a much higher rate of speed can be attained (with the same expenditure of power) than with a vessel of ordinary construction, in consequence of the absence of friction and the reduction of resistance. At all events, whatever may be the result, the boat-wagon is being built and in time will be thoroughly tested.

EMIGRATION MATTERS.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port this year increase monthly. In January they numbered 7,541, in February 5,797, in March 13,825, in April 25,307, in May 35,426, and for the past twelve days of June 12,391. The gross arrival up to date is not quite equal to that of last year for the same time, but there is this difference, that after May last year the arrivals fell off rapidly, whereas this year the promise is that we have not yet reached our heaviest month, and that when the decrease begins it will be less marked, resulting in an increase of the whole number at the end of the year. This expectation is sustained by the promise of heavy crops with us, important reduction in the price of living, and continued demand for labor. The arrivals during the first twelve days of June last year were but 9,078, which shows 3,383 in favor of this month.

The Commissioners of Emigrants have caused to be printed large posters in various languages, setting forth the rules and regulations for the government of the Emigrant Depot, Castle Garden. These will be put up in the different steamers and sailing vessels carrying emigrants, so that on their way here they can thoroughly post themselves as to these different sources of information and as to how to conduct themselves so that they may avoid loss of time and keep clear of the prowlers who lie in wait for them, once they get from beneath the sheltering wing of the Commissioners at Castle Garden.

These regulations further set forth and prescribe the rights of the boarding-house keepers, missionaries, railroad agents, restaurant keepers, exchange brokers and all others who are privileged within the boundaries of the Depot.

The Commissioners, desirous to increase the efficacy of the department, propose having every railroad and steamboat line engaged in the transportation of emigrants properly represented at the depot, so that the emigrant may obtain directly—not through a runner or agent—the ticket which will see him to his destination.

During the past two weeks the arrival of emigrants has been so great that the Police officers detailed for duty at Castle Garden have been quite insufficient in number. These men are sent on board the emigrant vessels as they arrive, one to each, but owing to the numerous arrivals the passengers by several steamers were without the protecting presence of a policeman. This, no doubt, will be remedied upon application to the Police Commissioners. Seven more men at least are required at this time.

Arrest of a Gift Concert Proprietor.

Yesterday JOHN HIGBEE, of Roundout, Ulster County, New-York, made, at Jefferson Market Police Court, an affidavit that on the 12th of June he went to No. 691 Broadway, in the front room on the second floor, where he saw ASHAEL A. KELLY, who was in charge of the place and was engaged in selling tickets for "KELLY's American Gift Concert," and that he purchased of KELLY a ticket, No. 440,078, in KELLY's First Grand North American Gift Concert, to take place at the Cooper Institute, New-York, on Saturday, July 13, 1867. The ticket admits one to either of the series of concerts. Upon the face of the ticket it is stated that the following gifts will be distributed as soon as the first concert takes place: 1 gift in greenbacks, $30,000; 1 gift in greenbacks, $10,000; 1,884 gifts in greenbacks, $60,000; other gifts, residences, pianos, watches, &c., $400,000, a total of $500,000—a gift to be given with every ticket.

HIGBEE alleges that this concert is a lottery, game of chance and device in the nature of a lottery, and is a common nuisance, and that he caused the arrest of KELLY by Sergt. SCHOONMAKER, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct (Broadway squad.) The affidavit of Sergt. SCHOONMAKER states only that he arrested KELLY on the complaint of HIGBEE. KELLY states himself to be 42 years of age, a native of New-Hampshire, a bookseller, and pleaded not guilty, stating that his enterprise is not a lottery, nor in the nature of a lottery; it is simply that he makes a present to each purchaser of a ticket, and has no drawing of prizes. Attached to the affidavits are twelve of KELLY's tickets, inclosed to HIGBEE from Chicago, under date of Jan. 18 of the present year; and there is also attached a lengthy advertisement of the scheme, clipped from the *Semi-Weekly Evening Post*.

After hearing the case, Justice DODGE held KELLY to bail in $500 for trial. The bond was given and the accused set at liberty.

Antietam National Cemetery—Preparations for its Dedication, &c.

We have received from THOMAS A. BOULLT, Esq., Secretary of the Antietam National Cemetary Board, his report of the proceedings of the recent meeting thereof at Sharpsburgh, Md., over which Dr. A. A. BIGGS, of Maryland, presided, from which we condense such facts as interest the general public.

New-York was represented by its Commissioners, Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS and Gen. J. B. VAN PETTEN, who reported $10,000 as appropriated by the Legislature of this State toward the Cemetery fund.

Mr. JOHN J. BAGLEY reported an appropriation of $4,300 by the Legislature of Michigan. Col. W. Y. SELLECK reported an appropriation of $4,300 by Legislature of Wisconsin. Gen. S. CRAWFORD reported an additional appropriation of $3,000 by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

It seems there had already been appropriated and paid in various sums, as follows:

From the State of Maryland	$15,000 00
From the State of New-Jersey	1,500 00
From the State of Minnesota	462 35
From the State of Maine	2,787 40
From the State of Rhode Island	1,000 00
From the State of Pennsylvania	5,000 00
From the State of West Virginia	1,672 40
From the State of Massachusetts	4,000 00
Total	$31,422 15
The expenditures amount to	27,488 59

From which it will appear that, after economical management, only a very small sum remains in the treasury. A number of States, having dead on the field of Antietam, have so far failed to make appropriations to this patriotic object.

The number of dead from the different States removed to the Cemetery to the 23d of last month is as follows:

	Officers.	Privates.	Total.
Pennsylvania	5	524	529
New-York	9	736	745
Massachusetts	1	176	177
Ohio	1	174	175
Indiana	2	79	81
Connecticut	0	73	73
Vermont	0	53	53
Maine	2	88	90
New-Hampshire	2	28	30
Rhode Island	1	23	24
Minnesota	0	7	7
New-Jersey	0	50	50
Delaware	0	34	24
Illinois	0	13	13
Michigan	5	100	105
Wisconsin	2	121	123
Maryland	0	54	54
Iowa	0	2	2
West Virginia	2	38	40
Regular Army	1	68	69
Total	31	2,431	2,462
Unknown			1,118
Grand total			3,580

A Committee, consisting of Dr. J. E. Snodgrass of New-York, Gen. John R. Brooke of Pennsylvania, Hon. G. L. Cranmer of West Virginia, Gen. E. Shriver of Maryland, John J. Bagley, Esq., of Michigan, Hon. William Dwight of Massachusetts, and Thomas A. Boult, Esq., of Maryland, was appointed to make arrangements for the dedication of the cemetery, on the 17th day of September, 1867, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam; and Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was selected as orator for the occasion, which cannot fail to be one of great interest. The attendance is to be facilitated, it is understood, by the completion of the Washington County (Md.) Railway, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A FAST YOUNG MAN SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

On Tuesday afternoon Officer ASHTON, of the Broadway Squad, arrested EDWARD MACOMBER, on the corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, on a charge of gross intoxication and disorderly conduct. The prisoner is well known to the detectives, and resides at his father's in Fifth-avenue. The officer stated that he found the prisoner quarreling, fighting, using threatening, indecent, insulting and profane language, and otherwise disturbing the peace. He also testified that after being arrested the accused continued to use vile and threatening language toward Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, while at Police Headquarters. On this statement of facts the magistrate sent MACOMBER to the Penitentiary for sixty days for disorderly conduct, requiring him also to give bail in the sum of $1,000 for future good conduct for the next six months,

FEMALE SHOPLIFTING.

A German woman named ESTE SCHLESSINGER, better known as LEVY, entered the store of JOHN FULLMAN & Co., No. 306 Broadway, yesterday morning, and purchased a small quantity of goods for which she paid. Before she left the store the woman was noticed to pocket $17 worth of other goods, by Mr. WM. ROBINSON, the clerk, who at once detained her and called in Officer BEATTY, of the Broadway Squad, who escorted the accused to the Court-room. When searched the stolen property was found in her possession, and she was locked up for trial. The Police profess to know her well, and she says she does business at No. 241 Grand-street.

STRANGE IF TRUE.

THOMAS GAVIN, of No. 27 Pitt-street, made a complaint against THOS. MULDOON, Conductor of car No. 74 of the Third-avenue line of cars. When the case came up before the magistrate GAVIN made an affidavit that on Tuesday evening MULDOON violently assaulted MATHEW DRISCOLL, a child three years of age, forcing him through the car window while the vehicle was in motion, thus endangering the life of the boy. Mr. GAVIN also alleged that he was compelled to catch the child in order that it might not receive any injury. The prisoner made a stout denial, but he was required to furnish bail in the sum of $300 to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. What motive the Conductor had for his assault did not appear, nor could any further particulars be obtained.

THE RECENT FUR BURGLARY.

The readers of yesterday's TIMES will remember that mention was made therein of a burglary having been committed in the premises of J. M. OPENHEIM & Co., No. 41 Broadway, when $15,000 worth of undressed otter skins were carried off. Since that time the Police have made active search for the thieves and their plunder, and yesterday afternoon Detective ELDER and officer CARGILL of the Ninth Precinct obtained information to the effect that the stolen casks of furs had been conveyed from certain premises in Jane-st., by a carman, and placed in storage at No. 85 Maiden-lane. A visit was paid the latter locality, when the officer found that the casks had been broken up, and all of the skins, with the exception of 454 had been purchased in bulk by BRODIE & Co., No. 53 Maiden-lane, for a sum far below the market value, and these 1,500 skins were taken possession of by the Police. No clue has as yet been obtained to the thieves. The furs are held, by permission of the magistrate, to await further developments.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

PATRICK MURPHY, an Irishman, whose home is at Washington, D. C., but who is temporarily living at No. 459 West Thirty-second-street, met MARY THOMPSON yesterday afternoon, in the Sixth Ward, and accompanied her to No. 93 Park-street, where he found CATHARINE MORAN. Before PATRICK left the company of these fascinating damsels he was relieved of $100 in United States Treasury notes, which he carried in his pantaloons pocket. Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested both women, when they confessed their guilt and were fully committed for trial in default of bail. CATHARINE is a native of New-York and MARY was born in Ireland, while neither does anything for a living.

THE LOOMIS EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

The sitting Magistrate continued his examination yesterday in the case of THEODORE LOOMIS, accused of embezzling $5,000 in compound interest notes from Messrs. CARTER & HAWLEY. HENRY E. HAWLEY was further cross-examined by defendant's counsel, but no new features were elicited. The examination will be resumed to-day.

BURGLARS SURPRISED AND CAPTURED.

As Officer FINN, of the Fourth Ward Police, was patrolling his post at 4 o'clock yesterday he saw three men, named JOHN WARD, RICHARD PERRY and JOHN KELLY, acting in a suspicious manner in front of premises No. 11 Peck-slip, occupied by LAWRENCE ENNIS as a clothing-store. These men saw the policeman was watching them, so tried to escape, but the officer summoned the assistance of Officers CONNOR and KENNEDY, who succeeded in arresting all three of the fugitives. It was then discovered that an attempt had been made to pry open the door of No. 11, and near by a large jimmy was found, with a piece of rope, some false keys and two knives. The three prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were photographed for future reference, and then arraigned before the magistrate, who held them for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

CASES.

Intoxication, 32; disorderly conduct, 6; violating Excise Law, 3; receiving stolen goods, 2; insane, 1; vagrancy, 2. Disposed of as follows: Fined $10, to be committed in default, 26; required to give bail, 7; committed to Commissioners Public Charities and Correction, 5; discharged, 5; remanded, 2; committed for examination, 11.

VIOLATIONS OF EXCISE LAW.

PETER BRAINER, No. 490 Broome-street, it was alleged, sold lager-beer in glasses, not having a license so to do. He was held in $300 to answer at the General Sessions....HENRY SCHULTZ, No. 11 Amity-street, was also detected in selling liquors without license, and the same disposition was made of his case....ERNEST BERTREND, a small boy, was brought in at 4 o'clock, charged with selling liquor without license, in having disposed of a bottle of liquor to a woman. The boy was held in $300 to answer at the General Sessions, and the hour being too late for him to procure it last night, he was locked up.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

CASES.

Intoxication, 18; disorderly conduct, 4; assault and battery, 3; insane, 1; vagrancy, 1; juvenile delinquent, 1; disposed of as follows; Gave bail for good behavior, 4; fined $10, to be committed in default, 5; discharged, 10; committed to Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, 3; committed to Juvenile Asylum, 1; committed for examination, 3.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

AN EXCISE CASE.

FREDERICK W. A. HASSELLS, No. 683 Eighth-avenue, was arraigned, charged with violation of the Excise Law, in having his saloon open at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. HASSELLS' explanation was that he was about to retire at 12 o'clock, and rolled up the curtains to put up the shutters, and sat down for a moment, and inadvertently fell asleep, and while in that condition four men entered and sat down at one of the tables to play dominoes. The officer happened to pass at the moment, and arrested him. Justice CONNOLLY held there had been a violation of the law, and held HASSELLS to answer.

A LARCENY.

JOHN AHEARN and PATRICK GAVNIN, each aged fifteen, were arrested in East Thirty-seventh-street, having in their possession a cloth table-cover valued at $10, which had been stolen from the residence of D. GOICOURIA, No. 298 Lexington-avenue. The boys were committed to the House of Refuge.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Clerke and Welles, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
286—Mullin vs. Hincken.	59—Schepp vs. Carpenter.
40—Hoppock vs. Platt & Stone.	60—Stone vs. Browning.
43—Litchfield vs. Irwin.	61—Edwards vs. Budenburg.
45 Crow vs. Kennedy et al.	62—Wheeler vs. Allen.
46—Pelton, Receiver, vs. Prescott et al.	63—Smythe et al. vs. Graydon et al.
49—Markham vs. Jaudon.	64—Dunton vs. Pecare.
50—Lunt vs. Importers' and Traders' Bank.	65—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Van Vleck.
51—Same vs. Bank of North America.	66—Burke vs. The B'dway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
53—Sheldon vs. Ravoret, &c.	67—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
54—Johnson, &c., vs. Plowman.	68—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
57—Hurd, &c., vs. Plants Manufacturing Co.	11—Hatch vs. Brewster.
58—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.	13—Prouty vs. Potter.
	70—Thaimissinger et al. vs. Conklin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the Marble Building.

Nos.	Nos.
164—Avrault vs. Murphy et al.	167—Laurence vs. Turner et al.
166—Mitchell vs. Bramwell et al.	269—Provost, &c., vs. Provost, &c.
154—Seely vs. Wright et al.	197—Coit et al. vs. Campbell et al.
164—Toklas et al. vs. Sheyer.	19—Dempsey vs. Hall.
168—Nicoll vs. Nicoll et al.	201—Williams vs. Pendergrast.
169—Ritter et al. vs. Albert et al.	204—Luce vs. Taylor et al.
177—Haines vs. Sause.	206—Davies, Jr., vs. Dollner et al.
182—Timm et al. vs. Kent, &c.	207—Powers vs. Morse et al.
183—Swarz vs. Rothschild.	208—Cohen et al. vs. The Equitable Ins. Co.
185—Slamm vs. Cornish.	209—Truax vs. Stewart.
189—Hauser vs. Schaefer.	210—The People vs. Weed.
151—Hills, Jr., vs. Williams et al.	211—Baxter vs. Drew.
157—Woodruff vs. Pearce et al.	212—Reilly vs. Reilly, &c.
195—Hojer vs. Mackay et al.	214—Henry vs. Groome et al.
196—Dodge vs. Wilson.	215—Walcott vs. Winston et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.

Nos.	
641—Dufais vs. Andrews.	651—Whimster vs. Kasson.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	1329—De Leyer vs. Pike.
883—Viereck, Jr., vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.	1339—Merritt vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
865—Moore vs. Spooner.	381—Whitman vs. Buckley.
3703—The People vs. East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co.	1367—Kirtland vs. Northrup.
1343—Phelps vs. Reid.	1353—Wilson vs. McLean.
1259—Bendall vs. Peterson.	723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
1367—Hewitt vs. Miller.	1457—United States and Brazil M. S. S. Co. vs. Merrill, Jr.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.	1693—Sergeant vs. Burrows.
	1319—Smith vs. McNulty.
	1379—Haydock vs. Stephens.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.

Nos.	Nos.
610—Graniss, assignee vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1668—Erickson, administrator, vs. Smith et al.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.	224—Monroe vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.	1600—Broad & Co. vs. The Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
542—Dusenbury vs. Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
543—Same vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.	552—Fielding vs. Scofield et al.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.	756—Goodwin et al. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
1454—Darling et al. vs. Miller.	468—Ballantine vs. Henry.
749—Hull vs. The Third-Av. Railroad Co.	950—Grocers' Nat. Bank vs. Clark.
992—Brooks vs. Schwerin.	1393—Gambrill vs. Bell.
934—Brown vs. Malloy et al.	
1320—Leake vs. The Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
126—Harman vs. Reid.	217—Wedell vs. Cann.
135—Poullaine vs. Cummings.	248—Shields vs. Hardisty.
136—The Same vs. The Same.	273—Morgan vs. Morgan.
147—The People ex. rel. Mayell vs. Beebe.	281—Morey vs. Lilienthal.
164—Bardett vs. Barker.	288—Kearney vs. Butler.
174—Bliss vs. Whitney.	311—The People ex. rel. The Market Commissioners vs. The Common Council.
212—Russell vs. Miner.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.	82—Gilbert vs. Wesley.
3111—Irvine, as executrix, vs. Spring et al.	2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.	3069—Stubenvoll vs. Grimm et al.
2929—Moses vs. Banker et al.	3131—Hobbs vs. Bunge et al.
3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.	2727—Crow vs. Becker.
2509—McGarry, adm'x. &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
1975—Mathews vs. Spaulding.	3261—Corcoran vs. Bliss.
	3265—Bolz vs. Bolz.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2604—Cummisky vs. Salomon.	3298—Miles vs. Coulter.
3264—Gregory vs. Downs.	3300—Owens vs. Henderson.
3224—Weeks vs. Moody et al.	3302—Potter vs. Miller.
3034—Lamb vs. The Erie Railway Co.	3304—Trundy vs. Hartford and N. Y. Steamboat Co.
3287—Furth, Jr., vs. Foster.	3306—North River Bank vs. Shaffer et al.
3738—Ranch vs. Lyons.	3316—McCool vs. 6th-av. Railroad Co.
3210—Gardner vs. Serrill.	
3292—Quail vs. McCormick.	
3296—Tobin vs. Ogden et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.	Nos.
—Lagrave vs. Decker.	93—Harding vs. Spaulding.
20—Monell vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	94—Griffen vs. Heller.
21—McDonald vs. Osborn.	95—Titus vs. Sherman.
—McCarthy vs. Fletcher.	89—Hollacher vs. Siehl.
30—Bray vs. Pierson.	90—Powell vs. Phites.
81—Dake vs. Altenbrandt.	—Siegel vs. Swift.
84—Canter vs. Stalkelberg.	—Higgins vs. McBride.
88—Eastbrook vs. The A. M. Steamship Co.	—Faust vs. Miller.
91—Fitzgerald vs. Wells.	92—Watson vs. Fields.
	101—Thomas vs. Hauterm'n.
	102—Fach vs. Peekskill.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF FUNDS IN AID OF PRIVATE BANKING ESTABLISHED CONTRARY TO STATE LAWS—BILLS OF EXCHANGE SIGNED IN BLANK—THE RATE OF INTEREST IN SUCH CASE—CONTRACT.

Thomas J. Davidson, plaintiff in error, vs. W. L. Lamer, Curator of McMahon, deceased. In error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court.

A statute of Tennessee, enacted in 1827, and entitled "An Act to suppress private banking," made it penal to erect, establish, institute, or put in operation, or to issue any bills or notes for the purpose of erecting, establishing or putting in operation any banking institution, association or concern. In January, 1856, this act being in force, several persons, of whom one Richard M. Kirby seems to have been the principal, undertook to establish a banking association or company in Memphis, under cover of a charter granted by the State of Arkansas for a corporation styled "The Cincinnati and Little Rock Slate Company." Their object was to issue bills for circulation as money, and use them in the cotton trade. About the time of the organization of the Company Kirby visited McMahon, of whose estate the defendant in error is curator at New-Orleans, and exhibited the charter and explained the views of the company, whereupon Mr. McMahon agreed to act as its treasurer and financial agent. In pursuance of this arrangement, circulating notes of the Company to the amount of $12,000 were sent to Mr. McMahon, who used them, as far as he could, for currency. He also made advances to the Company by accepting and paying bills drawn on him; and in the result became its creditor in a sum somewhat exceeding $11,000. At the time of the arrangement with McMahon, Davidson, the plaintiff in error, and one J. B. Ellis were members of the Company, but afterwards withdrew. Subsequently, however, upon the request of Kirby, Davidson with two others consented to sign; and Ellis consented to indorse several bills of exchange in blank, among them that on which the suit below was brought. All the bills seem to have been addressed to McMahon as drawer. Shortly before, or very soon after this transaction, H. M. True, the secretary and treasurer of the Company at Memphis, absconded, taking with him all the cash in his possession. There is some obscurity, and perhaps some contradiction, of evidence in the record as to the time and purpose of signing and indorsing the blank bills of exchange. Kirby states that they were signed and indorsed before the absconding of True, to enable himself to protect the circulation of the Company. Another witness says that they were signed and indorsed after that event, at the suggestion of Kirby, to relieve McMahon from the consequences of True's theft; but this witness says, also, that he only knows the object of the bills from a statement by Kirby, made when the other parties were not present, and is not confident as to the time of signing and indorsement. However these things may have been, it is certain that the bills were sent by Kirby to McMahon in July, 1856, and were filled up some months later, after vain attempts to obtain payment of the balance due him. All the bills, when they went into McMahon's hands, seem to have had engraved on their face the formal parts of a bill of exchange, with the name of the place of date, "Memphis, Tenn.," and the direction to the drawer, "John J. McMahon, New-Orleans;" and all but one seem to have borne the words, "exchange for $1,000," in the upper right-hand corner. In other respects, as to time of date, amount to be paid, and time of payment, they were left blank. The one now in controversy was filled up with the date, "July 15, 1856," with the time of payment, "eight months after date," with the sum to be paid, "$8,992 44," and with a stipulation for "eight per cent. interest from maturity until paid." Thus filled up, the bill sued on read as follows:

Exchange for $8,992 44.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15, 1856.

Eight months after date of this, our first of exchange (second unpaid,) pay to the order of J. B. Ellis, $8,992 44, value received, and charge the same to the account of your obedient servants, with eight per cent. interest from maturity until paid.

JOS. R. FURGESON,
J. LOCKE,
THOMAS J. DAVIDSON.

To JOHN J. MCMAHON, New-Orleans.
Indorsed: J. B. Ellis, Riply, Miss., and Richard M. Kirby.

Upon the trial the Court charged the jury that if McMahon's object in advancing his money was to enable the company to put into operation a banking company in violation of the laws of Tennessee, the jury must find for the defendant; and, also, that if McMahon agreed with Kirby to redeem the circulation, intending thereby to enable the company to go into operation, and the company did go into operation, issuing bank notes in pursuance of that agreement, then the transaction was illegal, and the plaintiff could not recover. But the following instructions, numbered in the record fifth, sixth and seventh, were also given by the Court: "If at the time the bills were given the holder, McMahon, knew that the money would be used for the purpose of carrying on a banking company contrary to the laws of Tennessee, and if the banking company was then in operation, then the consideration of the bills is not affected by the use made of the proceeds of the bill, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover, unless the defence is sustained on some other ground." 6. "The signing of a bill of exchange in blank is the giving of the holder an unlimited authority to fill up at pleasure, and the party so drawing or endorsing is bound by the act of the party filling up the same." 7. "If the bills sued on were signed in blank, and delivered to Kirby to be sent in blank to McMahon, that would authorize him (McMahon) to fill up the bills and insert any rate of interest that was lawful, and the jury should find for the plaintiff, unless the defence is made out and sustained on some other ground." It is upon these instructions, considered in connection with the evidence, that the questions to be decided in this case arise. Before proceeding to consider them, a motion to dismiss the writ of error must be disposed of. The judgment of the District Court for $11,312 42 was rendered on the 6th of June, 1860. On the 7th a writ of error was sued out, and a copy was lodged with the Clerk of the Court on the same day, and bound for supersedeas given in double to amount of the judgment. A citation was also issued, dated 16th April, which was served on the 14th September, 1860, and the record, with the writ of error and the citation, was returned to the next term of this Court. Another citation, and apparently another writ of error, were issued on the 7th of June. Of the last-mentioned writ and citation there seems to have been no service. It is objected to the writ of error that it was not allowed by any Judge; but this is not required. It is enough that it was issued and served by copy lodged with the Clerk of the Court to which it was directed. It is objected to the citation that it was dated 16th April, which was before the date of the judgment; but it is clear, from the number which it bears, taken in connection with the judgment it describes, that it was issued after the rendition on the 6th of June. The date must have been a clerical error, and the service on the 14th September was regular and sufficient. The fact that another writ of error and another citation, not served, were issued, cannot prejudice the writ and citation which were duly issued and served. It is also urged that the appeal bond was not approved by the Judge. But it is a fair inference, from the acts of the Judge in signing the citation, and in witnessing the appeal bond, that he approved of the security. The judiciary act does not, in terms, require that the Judge shall put his approval of the bond in writing, nor can a writ of error be treated as a nullity because sufficient security is not given. This Court will take care, on application, that the rights of the defendant in error be not prejudiced by the omission, but will not dismiss the writ except on failure to comply with such terms as it may impose, (Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee, 1 Wheaton, 361; Catlett vs. Brodie, 3 Wheaton, 553.) The motion to dismiss in this case must be denied. The first question upon the merits arises upon the fourth and fifth instructions. The Court had already charged in substance that a contract, in consideration of aid to be given in putting in operation an illegal banking company in Tennessee was void. From the fifth instruction, and taken in connection with those which preceded, and with the evidence, the jury must have understood that in the judgment of the Court a contract in consideration of aid in promoting the objects and effecting the purposes of an illegal banking company, when once in operation, was valid. We think this construction of the statute of Tennessee too narrow. The intention of the act was declared by its title. It was an act to suppress private banking. Its object was the protection of the people against the evils of an unauthorized currency—than which hardly any object of legislation is more important. The currency measures all values, and is the medium, directly or indirectly, of all exchanges. To keep it sound, and to guard it as far as possible from fluctuation, are among the most imperative duties and among the most difficult problems of Government. In the construction of this act, it was the duty of the Court below as it is ours here, to give effect to no obvious intention, if that can be done without disregarding settled rules of interpretation. What, then, is the true sense of the prohibition to erect, establish, institute, or put in operation any banking company, or to issue any bills or notes with intent or purpose to do so? What is meant by putting in operation or establishing a banking company? We think that this language has a much wider import than mere commencement of business. To establish a company for any business means complete and permanent provision for carrying on that business, and putting a company in operation may well include its continued as well as its first original operation. This construction is supported by the prohibition to issue bills or notes. Taking the act of establishment and putting in operation in the restricted sense of the instructions, the issue of circulation could not precede but must follow those acts. The prohibition of such issues, therefore, must be taken as proof that the legislature did not use the words in that sense. The emission and circulation of unauthorized bills as money was the main object and business of the Company, and it was precisely this object and business which the Legislature intended to defeat and prohibit. We must construe the act, therefore, as covering with its penal prohibition the whole range of devices by which illegitimate currency is imposed on the community. It prohibits the use of such currency during the whole period of the establishment of an illegal company, and applied as completely to the last as to the first step of its operations. Any other construction would frustrate the legislative intent, and leave the great mischief, which the statute was made to prevent, wholly without restraint or check. It was quite clear upon the evidence that Mr. McMahon entered into the transaction which resulted in the bill, and in the expectation of profit from aiding the operation of the prohibited banking company. He was engaged with its officers and stockholders in the scheme of imposing upon the community a prohibited and fraudulent currency. His name was upon its circulating bills, and his credit promoted their circulation. His curator cannot look to the law for remedies against his associates in this illegal undertaking. With this view of the statute and of the evidence we cannot distinguish this case from that of Brown vs. Tarkington, (3 Wall, 377,) decided at the last term. In that case we held that notes given for a balance found due on a settlement of accounts, with an illegal banking company, and for advances to redeem its circulation, could not be enforced in favor of a payee who had been participant in the illegal business. The bill in this case, in our judgment, is of the same character. It was urged in argument that the contract we have been considering was made in Louisiana, and not invalid by the laws of that State. But this is not so. The bill of exchange was made in Tennessee. It bears date at Memphis, and was signed there; and the contract of the defendant below was to be performed there. We by no means say that it would be invalid if made in Louisiana. It is not necessary to consider that question—the laws of Tennessee determine the question of its validity, and we think according to those laws it was invalid. In our judgment, therefore, the fifth instruction was erroneous. The sixth and seventh instructions remain to be considered. The sixth announced, without qualification, the proposition that the holder of a bill of exchange, signed and indorsed in blank, has unlimited authority to fill it up at pleasure and bind the signer and indorser by his act. This instruction cannot be sustained. The delivery of a bill of exchange signed and indorsed in blank only authorizes the receiver, as between himself and the drawer and indorser, to fill it up in conformity with the authority given him. If there has been no agreement, the authority is general; if there has, it must be pursued. The burden of proof that there was an agreement, and that its terms have been violated, is, in such a case upon the defendant; but if he can make the proof, it will avail him. No person, unless authorized, either directly or by just inference from the nature of the transaction, can fill up a blank bill for his own benefit, nor can such a bill be enforced against the drawer and indorser in favor of any one who takes it in bad faith, that is, without knowledge that it has been filled up without authority or in fraud. (Kent, Com., 119; 10 Smedes and Marshall, 590.) It is highly probable that the Court below intended that its instructions should be taken with this limitation; but it was too general in its terms, and was, we think, calculated to mislead the jury. The seventh instruction, in substance, directed the jury to find for the plaintiff if satisfied that the bill was signed in blank and delivered to Kirby to be sent to McMahon. It was asserted that McMahon had the right in the case supposed to fill up the bill with any amount due him, and make the drawers and indorsers liable on the bill to himself. It is doubtless true that, subject to the limitations just stated, the delivery of a signature in blank is in general an authority to the holder to fill it up as he thinks proper. This rule, in its application to negotiable instruments, was clearly stated by Mr. Justice Clifford in The Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Neal, (22 Howard, 107,) as follows: "Where a party to a negotiable instrument intrusts it to the custody of another, with blanks not filled up, whether it be for the purpose to accommodate the person to whom it was intrusted or to be used for his own benefit, such negotiable instrument carries on its face an implied authority to fill up the blanks and perfect the instrument; and as between such party and innocent third parties the person to whom it was so intrusted must be deemed the agent of the party who committed such instrument to his custody; or, in other words, it is the act of the principal, and he is bound by it." But the instruction before us went much further. It asserted the right of a drawee to fill up a blank bill and hold the drawers and endorsers, and this without any other authority than such as is implied in the fact that the bill was sent to him by the last endorser with the consent of the other endorser and of the drawers. Now it is quite clear that this fact implies no such authority. The only inference to be drawn from the circumstance that the bill was sent to Mr. McMahon in blank is that it was sent to him for acceptance. The structure of the paper excludes any other hypothesis. If, having received the bill in blank, he had accepted it and negotiated it to a third person, without notice of facts impeaching its validity between the antecedent parties, those parties would have been bound to the holder. But he, as drawee, could not transfer the bill to anybody without previous acceptance, and still less could he treat it as an obligation to himself. We think there was error in these instructions, as well as in the fifth. The judgment of the District Court must, therefore, be reversed and the cause remanded for new trial, in conformity with this opinion.

Same vs. Same.—In this case also there is a motion to dismiss the writ of error, but on looking into the record we find that the writ was duly sued out and served, bond given, citation issued and served, and the record, with a copy of the citation and the writ of error, brought up and filed in this Court at the next term. There is no ground for the motion, and it is denied. Upon the merits the case is the same with that just decided. The suit below was for three bills of exchange, each for $1,000, but otherwise blank as to signatures and indorsements, which were the same as upon the bill in the other case. The bills were sent by Kirby to McMahon, and were by him filled up in precisely the same manner as the other bill. The charges of the Court were substantially the same as in the other case, and the judgment is reversed for the same errors and the cause remanded for a new trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

A DISTILLERY FORFEITED—DISTILLER'S APPLICATION FRAUDULENT.

The United States vs. Ten Barrels of Distilled Spirits and Other Property.—This was a suit brought to forfeit a distillery at Nos. 296, 298 and 300 Henry-street, claimed by a man named Freedman. The forfeiture was claimed on several grounds. The distiller's application stated, among other things, that the capacity of the still was 300 gallons. The evidence for the Government went to show that the still was a two-chambered still, and that the charging capacity of each was 1,420 gallons. The claimant gave some testimony to show that he understood the capacity to be what the still would produce in a day, but the testimony showed that even this was much more than 300 gallons.

When the distillery was seized there were found about 45,000 gallons of mash set, and the evidence for the Government showed that this would indicate the use of about 1,000 bushels of grain, while the books of the distillery did not show that more than 400 or 500 bushels had been used. It was also claimed that the books did not contain a proper entry of the spirits that had been distilled, and that there had been a change in the distillery which had not been reported to the Collector. On these points the testimony was in conflict.

The Judge charged the jury that if Friedman gave a notice under section twenty-four of the Act of July 13, 1866, which contained a false statement as to any of the implements which he intended to use, or if he omitted to name any implement which he intended to use, or if he stated untruly the capacity of the still, then the property was forfeited; that if a change was made in the distillery and no notice was given within twenty-four hours the property was forfeited, but a temporary change, connecting the still with tubs, while the sewer was being repaired, was not such a change as required notice; that if Friedman did not make true and exact entries in his books of the materials used and spirits distilled, or did not make proper return to the assessor of the materials used and spirits distilled, then the property was forfeited.

And he left it to the jury to find special verdict upon the three questions: 1. Whether the statement in the notice was false; 2. whether the change was made and not reported, and (3) whether the materials and spirits were properly entered in the books.

The jury, after being out about an hour, found a verdict for the Government, forfeiting the property on the first ground, that of the application being false. On the other questions they found no verdict.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Rollins. For claimant, Mr. Birdsall and Mr. Donohue.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASES.

This case under the Internal Revenue Law being disposed of, the case of the United States vs. 1,104 cases of champagne was called, being the first of the twelve champagne cases upon the calendar, and a jury was impaneled.

The cases are brought to forfeit the champagne for undervaluation, and will be recollected as one of a great many seizures of champagne which were made here and at Boston and San Francisco, on the strength of information received from Government agents abroad. A good deal of testimony was taken about these cases before the Congressional Investigating Committee last year, and a great deal of interest is felt in reference to the cases among the importers, all the more, probably, from the fact that the Government succeeded in the trial of the cases at San Francisco.

A jury was impaneled, and the case was opened for the Government by Mr. Lowry. The cases will probably take a week or two to dispose of.

For the United States, District-Attorney Courtney, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Lowry; for claimants, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS CROSSING—RULES OF NAVIGATION.

The Union Ferry Company vs. The Steam Propeller Chesapeake.—This was an appeal from a decree of the District Court in favor of the libelants, the owners of the ferry-boat *Manhasset*, for the damages sustained by her in a collision with the *Chesapeake*.

NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred on the East River on the 2d of December, 1864, at about 9 o'clock A. M. The ferry-boat *Manhasset* came out of her slip at the foot of Catharine-street on the New-York side, on her way across the river to her slip at the foot of Main-street, on the Brooklyn side. The propeller *Chesapeake* was coming down the middle of the river laden with a company of soldiers going to Fort Lafayette. The propeller was some distance up the river when she saw the ferry-boat about one-third of the way across from the New-York shore, and instead of adopting measures to pass her stern, and permit her to keep her course, as she was entitled to by the settled rule of navigation under such circumstances, undertook to dictate the course she must pursue, so as to enable the former to pass on her left or across her bows. By the act of Congress, "if two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side, shall keep out of the way of the other." This is a simple and plain rule, and must be observed except under very special and urgent circumstances, in order to avoid the result of fault in case of collision. The correlative duty is also imposed on the other ship to keep her course. Special circumstances have been set up in this case, on the part of the propeller to excuse a departure from the rule, namely: that two sailing vessels were in the way of a movement to pass the *Manhasset* under her stern. The proofs are that no such impediment existed, but even if there had, it would have been easy for the propeller to have slowed and stopped till the other vessel had passed, as the tide was hardly flood, which favored such a movement. It is also insisted, on the part of the propeller, that when she blew her two whistles, and the *Manhassett* slowed, if she had not again started on with speed the collision would not have occurred, and that in this movement she was in fault; but the answer is that this movement was in the moment of danger, and the pilot was influenced to make it, seeing the collision inevitable, in order to prevent a direct, and receive, as his vessel did, a glancing blow, so as to lessen the injury. It is quite plain, on the proofs, that the collision in the present case occurred from ignorance on the part of the master of the propeller of the rules of navigation as prescribed by the act of Congress; or, if possessed of this knowledge, from neglect to observe it under circumstances in which it had a direct application, and also, even in the absence of any such rule, in his mistaken movement and persistence in it to pass the *Manhasset* across her bows. The clear weight of the proof is, that if the propeller had kept her course down the river, no collision would have happened. We prefer, however, to place the decision upon her departure from the safe and fixed rule as established by law, that in the position the propeller held in relation to the other vessel, it was the duty of the latter to hold her course and of the former to keep out of the way. It should be made known that this rule, on all proper occasions, will be steadily enforced, and in case of a departure, followed by a collision, the onus will be on the offending vessel to show a clear and undoubted special case of excuse. No such excuse has been shown in the present instance, and for this reason the decree of the Court below is affirmed.

For libelants, Mr. Silliman; for appellants, Mr. Parsons.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

John Matthews and John Saeger, indicted for attempting to defraud the Government by false writings, were brought before the Court and pleaded guilty.

Michael Dunn and Daniel J. S. Spelman, two boys, who were indicted for obtaining letters from the Post-office by deception, were, in consideration of their years, their friends promising to take care of them, discharged on their own recognizance.

Nine other criminals, charged with counterfeiting and other offences, were arraigned and put in pleas of not guilty, and were remanded for trial at future days.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 12.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

A $3,500 VERDICT AGAINST THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mathew A. Crooker, Administrator of Sheldon S. Crooker, deceased, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.—This is one of a large number of actions which have been brought against the Company in consequence of a well-remembered collision which took place on the Long Island Railroad, a short distance this side of Jamaica, on Monday morning, Aug. 28, 1865, at about 9:30 o'clock, whereby the above-named Sheldon S. Crooker, and Wm. Ganley, Wm. Walker, Joseph Wilson, John G. Laul and perhaps others came to their deaths. As our readers will recollect, there was much excitement about it at the time, owing to the apparently reckless manner in which the sad catastrophe occurred. It was Monday morning, and the express train going east, which left Greenport at 5:40 A. M., was very heavy, having at least nine passenger-cars crowded full after it left Jamaica. The conductor of the express arrived at Jamaica on time, and waited their four minutes, as he was bound to do by the regulations of the road. No train coming up, he then had the right of the road to the next station and proceeded. When about three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica, and when near a curve in the road, a mail train from

Hunter's Point, going east on the same track, came up at high speed. The consequence was a terrible collision, causing the death of those mentioned, who were killed outright, and some others died subsequently of their injuries. Others were more or less maimed for life. Our readers may also remember that the Coroner's Jury that were impaneled to investigate the case rendered eight separate and distinct verdicts, which was another reason why it was a remarkable affair.

Several of the actions have been heretofore tried in our Courts, and the particulars have been fully reported in the TIMES. No new facts were disclosed on this trial. The testimony showed that the conductor of the express train was not in fault, that the collision was due wholly to the conductor of the mail train. He was behind time, and he should have waited at the station next this side of Jamaica for the express to pass. There was only one track on that portion of the road.

The plaintiff was the father of deceased and brought the action under the statute which allows the next of kin, in such cases, to sue for and recover such pecuniary damages as he can show he has sustained, not exceeding $5,000. He proved that the cars were very full; that no room could be obtained inside to sit, and that young Crooker and others of his party were compelled to stand on the platforms. Deceased was quite a young man, and was engaged in a thriving business with his father. One witness testified that Crooker was of the same party as himself—some half-dozen of them. At Jamaica they got off and could not get in the cars again. All but witness got on one platform; there was not room for him and so he stepped on the front platform of the next car. All who were on the platform, which he would have been on if he could, were killed save one, who had both of his legs broken. Witness was thrown off, or he jumped off, he never knew which, and when he recovered himself he found he had not sustained the slightest injury. His remarkable escape from death, he said, was quite obvious.

The defence, among other things, contended that young Crooker had no business on the platform; he should have been inside. A notice, copies of which were posted in all the cars of the road, was read to the Court and jury, to the effect that passengers were not under any circumstances to ride on the platforms, &c. Another defence was that the Company could not be held liable for the reason that it was a willful act on the part of the conductor of the mail train to run out of time on a single track road, when he must have known that the Greenport Express was fully due, and that it had the right of way. The Company, said counsel, had made good rules, and if they had been observed by the agents of the Eastern bound train, the collision, with all its frightful consequences, could not have ensued. It was a willful act of one or two men, and for this the Company could not be held responsible.

Judge PECKHAM, in charging the jury, said the first question for them to consider was, did the death of young Crooker occur in consequence of the negligence of the defendants' agents or any of them? If so, was the deceased guilty of negligence? Because, if want of such care and caution as a prudent person was bound to exercise contributed to the result, the plaintiff could not recover. The complaint charges negligence on the part of the Company's agents, and substantially the defendants do not deny it, but they claim the deceased was himself negligent.

The Company were bound to furnish seats to all their passengers. The passenger must use due and ordinary diligence in trying to secure a seat. But it was not enough that there was somewhere in the last car of a train of nine cars a seat which he might have had. Ordinarily, the conductor was bound to show his passengers to seats if there was a crowded train. That is part of a conductor's business. It is not the indispensable duty of a passenger to stand inside of a car if there are no seats, instead of standing outside. He ought not to stand at all. The law authorizing and regulating railroads never contemplated that he should. If he stand inside he is necessarily in some one's way. So the jury must not conclude that the mere fact of his being on the platform was evidence of negligence on his part.

After a brief consultation, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,500, to which the Court, on motion, added an allowance.

For plaintiff, Mr. T. M. North; for defendants, Mr. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Miller and a Jury.

FRIGHTENED HORSES—DUMMY ENGINES ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Robert Milbank vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This is an action brought by plaintiff to recover $10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him through the negligence of the defendants. The allegations of the complaint are denied by the defendants, and they allege that the injuries were caused solely through the negligence of the plaintiff.

It seems that on the 6th of July, 1865, while plaintiff was driving up Second-avenue with a friend, that his wagon was damaged by a passing cart, which threw plaintiff's wagon upon the track of defendants, and that plaintiff jumped from his wagon and threw the reins to his friend without looking to see whether he caught them or not. The reins were not caught, but were left dangling upon the ground. In the meantime defendants' dummy engine had approached and had halted within the distance of a block from plaintiff's carriage, seeing which plaintiff jumped into his wagon without taking the reins and immediately the horses started off at full speed, having been frightened, as is claimed, by the blowing of the whistle from the engine. There was some testimony given on the part of the plaintiff tending to show that this whistle was unnecessarily blown several times. The result was that the plaintiff, no having control of his horses, was thrown from his carriage and injured. For these injuries he brings suit.

The case was submitted to the jury yesterday, and a sealed verdict is to be rendered this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. J. S. Washburn; for defendants, Messrs. John H. Platt and James M. Smith.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

HABEAS CORPUS—DISORDERLY HOUSE.

The People vs. *Rose Allen.*—The defendant in this case who was committed to the Tombs on the 8th inst., on charge of keeping a disorderly house, was brought before the Court this morning on a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of getting released on bail. Mr. Blunt, Assistant District-Attorney, opposed the motion on the ground that the preliminary examination of the charge was still pending, and was set down for the 12th, and that it was unusual for a Court to discharge a prisoner on bail until after such examination was had.

The Court agreed with the District-Attorney and refused the motion for bail and discharged the writ, remarking that the Court could not release a prisoner pending an examination unless it was shown that the magistrate was unduly negligent in prosecuting the examination.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 12.

By Judge Barnard.

Wm. Smith vs. Chas. H. Crosby, et al.; case settled. Cornelius Ruton vs. Mary J. Ruton; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Alice A. K. Braynard vs. Henry A. Braynard; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

The First National Bank of Medina vs. Henry Eisner et al.; motion denied. E. M. Rice et al. vs. James Cusick; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Leonard, Clerke and Ingraham.

William R. Griffiths vs. Thomas A. Scott; order reversed; injunction restored and continued till the trial, with $10 costs of the motion and $10 costs of the appeal, to abide the event. Opinions by LEONARD, P. J., and by INGRAHAM, J.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 12.

By Judge Barbour.

Smith vs. Fowler et al.; judgment of foreclosure and sale; the Referee to sell. Mainwaring vs. Hamburger et al.; motion granted. Barker vs. Savage et al.; motion granted. Moen vs. Miner; motion denied. Miller vs. Glass; motion dismissing complaint granted with costs. Hoffman vs. Sterne; motion granted. Zerega vs. Benoist; motion granted. Malcolm vs. Roach et. al.; motion granted. Tinson, Jr., vs. Welch; motion for new trial granted with costs to abide event. Unger vs. Forty-second-street, &c., Railroad; motion for new trial granted with costs to abide event. Beck vs. Son; motion vacating order of arrest granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Wicks et al. vs. Ginzberger et al.; motion denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

Eliza Bogert vs. James Bogert; judgment for defendant. This was the suit brought by Mrs. Bogert against her husband for limited divorce and alimony, which has been so many times before the Courts. During the progress of the last trial before Judge CARDOZO, plaintiff's counsel, finding the evidence strong against him, abandoned the suit, but defendant's counsel insisted upon going on with his evidence until it was concluded. Judge CARDOZO accompanies his decision with the following pertinent comments upon the testimony:

Even if every allegation made by the plaintiff against the defendant were true, I should be of opinion that, within the authorities, no ground for a limited divorce is established, but that, on the contrary, the case is a very frivolous one for a wife to present as the basis of an application for a separation from her husband. But beyond this, the proof overwhelmingly refutes the pretence of any cruelty whatever. If the testimony were even equally balanced, which it is not, it would either be a case of failure of proof, or, if I passed upon the credibility of the witnesses where they conflict, I should not hesitate to say that the defendant and his witnesses are entitled to belief, and the plaintiff and hers are not. This conclusion is irresistible to any one who reads the evidence and saw the parties. The demeanor on the stand of the plaintiff and her principal witnesses, the officiousness of the latter, the character of their testimony, the fact that one of them from her deafness might have misunderstood the supposed admissions to which she testified, and the suspicious and unsatisfactory nature of such evidence, all make against the plaintiff. On the other hand, the manner of the defendant and his witnesses, especially the young lady, his daughter, most especially implicated, convinces me of their entire truthfulness. The defendant is evidently a simple-minded but honest man, and his daughter's demeanor satisfied me that she testified with entire candor, and is a modest young lady, every way deserving of respect and confidence. I am convinced that every word they said was true.

So far from the plaintiff having suffered any cruelty at the hands of the defendant, or of there being any danger to her from cohabiting with him, the evidence satisfies me that the defendant has always been to her a kind and indulgent husband, and that her conduct alone is censurable.

Whether some of the witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, who took so prominent a part in this difficulty, have not influenced her to pursue the course she has adopted, and whether there was not much in their conduct that was highly reprehensible, I need not say; but it is certain and clear that her whole course, as disclosed by the evidence, exhibits a total disregard of the duties which she assumed toward the defendant and his family when she married.

There must be judgment for the defendant.

Bond vs. Seoncia.—Motion denied, with leave to renew on further affidavits, &c. (See opinion.)

Bray vs. Hettrick.—Default opened on payment of trial fee of $20, and stipulating to try cause on Friday next, or to refer, if plaintiff so elect, and proceed on two days notice of reference.

The People vs. English.—The prisoner must be discharged.

Tobias vs. Gilchrist.—Motion granted.

Solinger vs. Rosa.—See opinion.

Pearsall vs. Sullivan.—Papers defective.

Jenks vs. Julian.—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Nine cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT. Two prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, three to the Penitentiary and one to the Juvenile Asylum; three were remanded for sentence, and two discharged under suspension of sentence.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution.

SENTENCED.

Louis Koppel was placed upon trial for stealing a horse, wagon and harness, valued at $300, from the livery-stable of Lemuel W. Davis, No. 138 East Twelfth-street, on the 26th of April last. The prisoner represented himself as an architect, then staying at the Everett House, and said that he should require a horse and buggy for a few hours every day, for at least three or four weeks to come. Believing his representations to be true, Mr. Davis intrusted him with the property, but never saw it after it was taken from his premises. Recently the "architect" was arrested, and yesterday, upon his plea of guilty, he was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. Another indictment for a similar offence hangs over the prisoner's head. In this instance the complainant is a Mr. John Kelly, of No. 113 East Twenty-second-street, who charges that the prisoner borrowed a horse and wagon, valued at $100, from his stables, on the 19th of February last, and instead of returning them, as he should have done, he pledged them with a Mr. McDuff, who advanced a sum of money upon them.

Michael Daly pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Mrs. PORTLOCK, of No. 637 Second-avenue. The accused went into the store of the complainant on the 3d inst. and picked up a silk dress and sack, worth $100, from the counter, and ran off with them, but was pursued and arrested. Sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years and 6 months.

Thomas Morrissey pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in having stolen ten pair of shoes, valued at $27 50, from Mr. NELSON SAMMIS, of No. 64 Vesey-street, on the 7th inst. Sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years.

William Wallace, indicted for stealing ten pair of boots, worth $45, from his employer, Michael Leddy, of No. 306 West Thirty-ninth-street, pleaded guilty, but said in extenuation of his crime that he was very poor, and was driven to the deed for want of the necessaries of life. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Annie McGorin, a tailoress, was charged with stealing three unmade coats, worth $33, from Guttman Schiet, of No. 487 Eighth-avenue. The cloth was given to the prisoner to be made up into coats. This she did, but instead of taking them to the owner she pawned them and appropriated the amount of the loan. She did not attempt to deny her guilt. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas McGuinness, the keeper of a little fruit and varieties street-stand, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $190 in United States notes from a neighbor named William O'Brien, who dwells in the same house with the prisoner, at No. 64 Hudson-street. Penitentiary 1 year and 6 months.

Robert Mollop, a boy 13 years of age, indicted for stealing $22 in United States fractional currency from Mrs. Roy, of No. 276 Avenue A, was tried and, upon overwhelming evidence against him, convicted by the jury. He was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

REMANDED.

Martin Dunn and James Sweeny, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to the charge. The prisoners forcibly entered the plumbing establishment kept by Thomas Byrnes, at No. 3 Worth-street, on the night of the 6th inst., and carried away $15 worth of copper wire. Remanded for sentence.

THE ALLEGED STRAW-BAIL CASE.

The case of The People vs. Louis H. Dickerson, the lawyer who is under indictment for conspiracy, in having, as is alleged, defeated the ends of justice by procuring the escape of a client named Bell, was called yesterday morning before Recorder Hackett. The accused, through his counsel, Mr. Whitelegs, declined to plead to the indictment just then, and asked further time, which was granted, and the case was set down for Friday morning next.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Jeremiah Horton, manslaughter.
The People vs. Maurice Lorigan, murder.
The People vs. Robert J. Johnston, assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Adolph Eismer and Edward Bellak, forgery third degree.
The People vs. Joseph Murray and Wm. Davidson, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Long, grand larceny.
The People vs. Simon Budrow and George Porter, grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 12, 1867.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '67, C. Ex-int ... 133¼	100 Mar Min Co ... 8
27,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C. ... 112½	27 Pacific Mail ... 143½
3,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64 ... 108⅞	200 do ... 143
45,000 do ... 110	200 do ... 142⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 ... 106⅝	200 do ...b30 143
1,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 ... 106¾	100 do ... 142¼
250,000 do ... 106½	45 do ... 142½
52,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New ... 109¼	249 do ... 142¾
125,000 do ... 109¼	100 do ...b30 142¾
60,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C. ... 100	100 do ...2d call 142
20,000 do ... 99⅞	400 do ... 141¾
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser ... 105¾	200 N. Y. Cen ... 102½
50,000 do ... 105⅞	1500 do ... 102⅝
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s new ... 67¾	100 do ...b10 102¾
3,000 do ... 67⅝	200 do ...b30 2d call 102¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s ...x-c 68¼	500 do ...b30 102⅝
2,000 do ... 68½	100 do ... 102⅝
3,500 Virginia 6s, new ... 42½	800 Erie R ...b30 60⅝
17,000 N. Car. 6s ... New 51¼	30 Erie Railroad ... Pf 73½
20,000 N. Car. 6s ...x-c 51⅝	400 Reading R ... 107⅝
3,000 Missouri 6s ... 98	100 do ...b15 107⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R ... 98	200 do ... 107½
2,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L. ... 95¾	21 do ... 107
2,000 O. & M. Cer ... 25¼	400 do ...2d call 107½
11,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 ... 104	100 Hud. Riv. R ... 108¾
11,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '83 ... 97	35 N. Y. & N. H. R ... 122
5,000 Erie 1st M ... 101⅛	1200 Mich. S. & N. I ... 69
13,000 do ... 101¼	800 do ... 69⅛
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. ... 103	100 do ...b30 69¼
5,000 Tol. & Wab. Eq. B. ... 67	100 do ...s30 69
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. ... 77	100 do ...b10 69⅛
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M. ... 103	200 do ...2d call 68⅞
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. ... 97½	100 do ... 69
1,000 Tol. & W. 1M. Ex. ... 89	300 do ... 69⅛
45 Bk. of Comm'th ... 119	400 Ill. Cen. R ... 120
14 Am. Ex. Bank ... 115	100 do ... 119⅞
15 Park Bank ... 145	200 Cleve. & Pitts ... 76¾
12 Adams Ex ... 62½	200 Chi. & N. W ... 35⅞
450 do ... 63	100 do ...s30 35¾
100 Wells Fargo Ex ... 66	1300 do ... 35¾
454 West. U. Tel ... 45¼	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf ... 59⅞
50 do ... 45⅛	100 do ...b10 59⅞
100 Mer U. Ex ... 13½	200 Cleve. & Tol ... 118
2 Amer. Ex. Co ... 64¾	200 do ... 117¾
5 Mariposa Pr ... 20	800 do ... 117⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pf ... 31	100 Chic. & R. I ... 90¾
100 Canton Co ... 44¾	100 do ... 90⅞
100 do ...b70 45	100 do ... 91
600 Quick. Min. Co ... 28	300 do ...b10 91
200 At. Mail SS. Co ... 107½	100 do ...s30 90¾
100 do ... 107½	200 do ...b30 91
100 Boston W. P ... 24¾	200 do ...2d call 90⅞
300 do ... 24½	100 do ...s30 90¾
100 do ...b30 24½	8 Tol. W. & W ... 42
500 do ...s30 24½	400 do ... 42¾
100 do ...b60 24½	100 do ... 42⅞
100 do ... 24	100 do ...b30 43
10,000 O. & Miss. C ... 25	130 N. Y. Cen. R ... 118
100 N. Y. Cen. R ... 102⅞	300 Pitts. F.W.& C.R ... 97½
500 Reading R ...s30 107½	100 Alt. & T. H ... 48
300 Erie R ... 60⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. R.Pf. 55⅞
600 do ... 60⅞	184 Del., L. & W. Scrip 118
	200 Chi. & R. I. R ... 91¼
	100 do ...s30 91
	100 Mich. Cen. R ... 113
	200 Chi. & N. W ... 36
	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf ... 60¼

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62 ... 110	100 At. M. S. Co ... 107½
6,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64 ... 106⅝	100 Boston W. P ... 24½
22,000 U.S.6s.5-20s. C.'65 ... 107	100 do ... 24⅝
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C., '65, New Is ... 109⅛	450 Pac. M. S. Co ... 141⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C ... 100	100 do ... 141¾
55,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser ... 105⅞	500 N. Y. Cen ... 102¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s. New ... 68	1800 do ... 102⅞
10,000 do ... 67⅞	500 do ...s10 102¾
3,000 Virginia 6s ...x-c 48	100 do ...b15 103
3,000 Missouri 6s ... 98¼	200 do ... 103
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87 ... 96½	2200 Erie Railroad ... 61
100 U. S. Express Co ... 68	500 do ...b10 61
100 do ... 68¼	200 Hud. Riv. R ... 109
100 Wells Fargo Ex ... 65⅞	100 do ... 109¼
300 Canton Co ... 44¾	100 do ... 109⅛
100 do ...b30 45	100 do ... 109½
100 Cum. Coal Pr ... 31¼	500 Reading R ... 108⅞
100 do ... 31½	6000 do ... 108
300 West. U. Tel ... 45¼	100 Mich. Cen. R ... 113
300 do ... 45½	400 do ... 113¼
100 do ... 45⅜	1200 M. S. & N. I ... 69⅛
100 Alt. & T. H ... 49	300 do ... 69¼
100 Quick. Min ... 28¾	500 Chic. & N. W ... 35⅞
100 do ... 28⅝	1500 do ... 36
200 do ... 28½	1300 Chi. & N. W. Pf ... 60¼
100 do ...b10 28½	600 Cleve. & Tol ... 118
200 do ... 28¼	1000 Chic. & R. I ... 91½
300 P., F. W. & C ... 97¾	500 Tol., W. & W ... 43
	100 do ...b10 43

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C ... 25⅜	200 M. So. & N. I ... 69⅛
100 Canton Co ... 44⅜	300 do ...b30 69¼
100 Quicksilver ...b30 28½	300 do ...b10 69¼
400 do ... 28	100 do ...b5 69¼
100 do ... 28½	1800 do ... 69¼
100 Cum. Coal ... 30½	200 do ...b30 69⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co ...b30 8	300 do ...b3 69⅜
100 Mariposa Pr ... 20¾	400 Cleve. & Tol ... 118
100 West. U. Tel ...s10 45⅜	1300 Chi., R. I. & P ... 91
100 do ...b30 45½	300 do ...s3 91
4 Pacific Mail ... 142½	200 do ...s30 90⅞
100 N. Y. Cen ... 102⅝	300 do ...b10 91
200 Erie R ... 60¾	200 do ...c 91
600 do ... 60⅝	300 do ... 91⅛
200 do ...b15 60¾	600 Chi. & N. W ... 36
200 do ...c 60⅝	800 do ... 35⅞
1200 Reading R ... 107½	400 do ...b3 35⅞
600 Clev. & Pitts ... 76⅞	200 do ...b30 36
200 do ...b10 77	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf ... 59⅞
1500 do ... 77	300 do ...b10 60
600 do ...b3 77	100 do ...c 59⅞
200 do ...b30 77¼	800 do ... 60
100 P., F. W. & C ... 97⅝	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C ...b30 25½	800 Reading R ... 108
30,000 do ... 25⅜	200 do ...b4 108⅛
100 Canton Co ... 44¾	600 do ...b3 108⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pr ... 31	100 Tol., W. & W ... 42¾
100 do ...b15 91⅛	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf ... 56⅝
50 Adams Express ... 63	1500 M. S. & N. I. R ... 69⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co ... 28¾	100 do ...b10 69⅞
100 do ...b3 28½	100 Ill. Cen ... 119¾
100 Mariposa Min ...s30 7⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts ... 77⅛
300 do ... 8	1000 do ...b3 77¼
200 Pacific Mail ... 142	200 do ...s15 77⅛
150 West. U. Tel ... 45½	600 Clev. & Tol ...b15 118¼
100 do ...b10 45⅜	200 do ... 118⅛
400 do ... 45¼	400 do ... 118⅜
100 N. Y. Central ... 102¾	1500 Chic., R. I. & P ... 91⅜
1500 do ... 102⅞	200 do ...b10 91⅝
200 do ...b30 103	200 do ...s10 91⅜
100 do ...c 102⅞	100 do ... 91⅜
500 do ... 103	200 do ...c 91⅛
1800 Erie R ...b3 61	100 do ...b15 91⅝
200 do ...c 60⅞	500 do ...s60 61
400 do ...b10 61	1800 Chic & N. W ... 36
3200 do ... 61	100 do ... 35⅞
100 do ...b30 61⅛	200 do ...b10 36
400 do ...c 61	1200 Chic. & N. W. Pf ... 60¼
300 do ...b15 61⅛	300 do ...c 60¼
100 Hud. R. R ... 109	200 do ...s15 60⅛
100 do ... 109⅛	300 do ...b3 60¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Quick. Min. Co ... 28	100 Tol., W. & W ... 42⅞
100 do ... 27⅞	1100 M. S. & N. I ... 68⅞
100 do ...b10 28	1000 do ...b10 69
300 West. U. Tel ... 45⅛	200 do ...b3 69
400 do ... 45	100 Ill. Cen. R ... 119¾
100 do ...b5 45	400 Clev. & Pitts ... 76⅝
100 do ...b10 45⅛	800 Cleve. & Tol ... 118¼
200 Butler Coal ... 10½	200 do ... 118⅜
600 N. Y. Cen ... 102¾	2600 do ... 118⅛
200 do ...b15 102⅞	800 Chic. R. I. & P ... 91¾
100 do ...s10 102⅞	900 do ... 91⅛
100 do ...b3 102⅞	200 do ...b3 91⅜
100 do ...s15 102⅞	100 do ...b15 91⅜
200 do ... 102⅞	600 Chic. & N. W ... 35⅞
300 Erie Railroad ...b3 59⅞	300 do ... 35¾
200 do ...b10 59⅞	200 do ...b15 35⅞
300 do ... 59⅞	400 do ...b3 35¾
200 do ... 59⅞	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf ... 60⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R ... 108½	200 do ... 60
1200 Reading R ... 107⅞	300 do ...b10 60⅛
200 do ...b30 108	200 do ...s3 60
400 do ...b3 107⅞	300 P., F. W. & C ...b10 97⅛
500 do ... 107⅞	

WEDNESDAY, June 12—P. M.

The Gold Room was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Tuesday; sales at 137⅛@137⅜ ₱ cent.; the market not active, but the speculators for the rise apparently firm in their position. A report was in the Room at one time that the *Scotia*, sailing at noon, had $1,900,000 in Gold in place of $1,100,000, as was stated the engagements last night; but the actual figure was found to be $1,117,491. The Cash Gold to-day was not very abundant, and some balances were lent out free of interest on the Currency advanced upon them. Exchange on London closed firm at 110@110¼ ₱ cent. 60 day bills, and 110⅝@¾ for short sight.

The new transactions in Money to-day, on call, were at 6 ₱ cent., with exceptions, on Government collateral, where balances were voluntarily tendered at 5 ₱ cent. Some of the previous lenders to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. marked down the rate to 6 ₱ cent. of their own accord.

The business in the Public Funds at the Stock Exchange is on the increase. Since a separate room was assigned to these dealings, and three sessions a day held by all the dealers, irrespective of their relations to the regular Stock Exchange Board, the interest and speculation in the Gold-bearing Stocks and 7.30 ₱ cent. Currency Notes have steadily advanced. This forenoon the room was quite crowded, and the bidding spirited on nearly all descriptions.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares were again active, and while several fluctuations, up and down, occurred in the course of the day, varying the market ⅛@¾ ₱ cent., the prevailing temper was to firmness, and the volume of orders even larger than on Monday or Tuesday. Among the Railways, Chicago and Rock Island took the lead, followed by New-York Central. The former, so long and so unjustly depressed by *short* sales and resulting unauthorized rumors of the diminished net business of the Road, advanced to 91⅞ ₱ cent., and Central sold within a small fraction of 103 ₱ cent. There was more movement also in Michigan Southern at 69@69¼ ₱ cent., and a very strong demand for Cleveland and Toledo at 118@118⅜ and Reading at 107½@108 ₱ cent. The annual meeting of the Cleveland and Toledo Company takes place at Cleveland next week, June 19, when a change of the New-York Directors will probably be made, leaving the Western members of the Board as at present. Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. STIMSON are likely, as the prospect now looks, to control the election. The Milwaukee and St. Paul election also takes place next week, June 20. The administration of Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, will no doubt be continued. Among the Miscellaneous Shares the firmness in Pacific Mail was renewed, and an advance of 2 ₱ cent. made on Quicksilver, the resulting influence of the ending of the war in Mexico, which will reopen a market for about 15,000 flasks of Quicksilver per annum.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made on the general market. The demand for Reading in the afternoon amounted to 6,000 or 7,000 shares at 108 ₱ cent. The interest in New-York Central was also on the increase, and large purchases made at 102⅞@103 ₱ cent. The demand for Hudson River was renewed, and an advance of ⅜ ₱ cent. made on the morning quotation. The Western Telegraph advanced to 45½ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail fell back 1 ₱ cent. Erie was active and again sold at 61 ₱ cent. The Northwest Stocks firm:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	100	Northwest	35¾	35¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110	110	N. West Pref	59¾	59⅞
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	109¼	109⅜	Rock Island	90⅜	90⅞
N. Y. Central	102¾	102⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97¼
Erie	60½	60⅝	Pacific Mail	142½	141½
Hudson	108⅞	109¼	Quicksilver	26½	28¼
Reading	107½	107⅜	W. U. Telegraph	45	45⅛
Mich. Southern	68¾	68⅞	Mariposa Pref	20½	20
Illinois Central	119½	120	Ohio Certificates	25½	25¼
Pittsburgh	76⅝	76¾	American Gold	137⅛	137¼
Tenn. 6s, new	68	68	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867 ... 133½	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue ... 109¼
6 ₱ cent., 1868 ... 131	Oregon W. L, 1881 ... 107
6 ₱ cent., coup. 1868 ... 136	Oregon W.L., ½ yr, 1881 ... 107
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881 ... 108¾	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871 ... 112
6 ₱ cent., s. c. 1881 ... 112	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1871 ... 116
500 and 1000, '81 ... 114½	End. coupons 1871 ... 115
End. coupon, 1881 ... 112	5 ₱ cent., reg'd, 1874 ... 105
5-20 registered, 1862 ... 106⅝	5 ₱ cent coup., 1874 ... 109
5-20 coupon small ... 109⅝	End. cou., 1874 ... 108
5-20 500 & 1,000 ... 116	10-40 reg ... 99⅞
5-20 registered, 1864 ... 106½	10-40 500 & 1,000 ... 100
5-20 cou., small ... 106	7 3-10 1st series ... 106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000 ... 106½	7 3-10 2d series ... 105¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65 ... 106⅞	7 3-10 3d series ... 105¾
5-20 reg. new issue, 1865 ... 105⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan ... 104	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c ... 69
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan ... 108	Tennessee 6s. new bds ... 67½
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872 ... 99	Virginia Coupon 6s ... 67
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873 ... 99	Virginia 6s, ex c ... 48
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874 ... 99	Virginia new bonds ... 42½
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875 ... 99½	North Carolina 6s ... 63
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877 ... 99½	North Carolina ex c ... 51½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870 ... 100	North Carolina n. bds ... 51½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881 ... 103	Missouri 6s ... 98
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886 ... 103	Missouri Pac. R. iss ... 98
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72 ... 101	California 7s ... 121
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., l. l'n ... 89	Connecticut 6s ... 100½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 125	Metropolitan ... 131
Union ... 115	Nassau ... 105
America ... 149	Shoe and Leather ... 111
Seventh Ward ... 110	Continental ... 104
Commerce ... 118½	Commonwealth ... 110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass ... 110	Impt'rs. & Traders' ... 109
Ocean ... 102	Park ... 145
American Exchange ... 114½	Central National ... 111
Bank of North Am'a ... 107	Fourth National ... 108¾
Hanover ... 117	Ninth National ... 113
Irving ... 106	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 ... 95	Han. & St.Jo. L.G ... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 ... 96½	Han. & St. Jo conv ... 75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es ... 90	Lack & W. Bds ... 96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub ... 90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M. 96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 ... 104	Del. L. & W. 2d M ... 96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76 ... 105	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext ... 88½
Erie 1st mort., 1876 ... 101	Tol. & W. 2d M ... 76½
Erie 7s, 2d mort, 1879 ... 100¼	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds. 67
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83 ... 97	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93. 69
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880 ... 88½	Gal. & Chic. Ext ... 97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888 ... 86½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M ... 97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869 ... 103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M ... 102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 ... 100¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 102¼
Har. 3d mort., '68 ... 98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 85
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72 ... 104	Cleve. & P. 2d M ... 90
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82 ... 108	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con ... 86
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M ... 90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort ... 74
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68 ... 98½	Chic. & Alton. S. F ... 98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c. ... 92½	Chi. & A.. 1st mort ... 100¾
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo. ... 98	Chi. & Alton Income ... 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875 ... 110	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M ... 50
Alton & T. H. 1st M ... 90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M ... 87
Alton & T. H. 2d, pfd ... 83	Chi. & Mil. 1st M ... 87½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. ... 77	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort. 104½
Chic. & N. West. S. F ... 93	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort. 44
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B ... 82½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... 95
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv ... 75½	

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $334,000; Gold Notes, $446,000. Total Receipts, $3,440,176 64; Payments, $3,327,434 64; Balance, $134,518,375 46.

Among the Wall-street departures for Europe to-day by the *Scotia* we notice: Mr. DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr., of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co.; (with his bride; also Mr. ARTHUR KIMBER, the New-York representative of Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, of London and Frankfort, and Mr. SCHUSTER, of Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of May:

1867	$338,690
1866	329,851
Increase	$8,839

From January 1 to May 31:

1867	$1,244,159
1866	1,337,605
Decrease	$93,446

Comparative earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for the week ending June 6:

1867	$34,832
1866	30,277
Increase	$4,555

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in June:

1867	$71,065
1866	81,518
Decrease	$10,453

An advertisement appears in another place of a gentleman of character and responsibility who proposes to transact business for New-York merchants and others in Omaha and Nebraska. His present address is Box 2,567 New-York Post-office.

Mr. J. C. MERSEREAU, Register of the Gold Exchange, has just published a new edition of his useful little manual of American Gold Quotations for the past five years, and the expired portion of the current year, adding to this edition the Gold Exchange Bank Clearings, with lists of the members of the New-York Gold Exchange, of the New-York Stock Exchange, and of the Open Board of Brokers, and their places of business; also a New-York City Bank Directory, &c.

The Union Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) ₱ cent., free from Government tax.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co. offer for sale United States Thirty-year Six ₱ cent. (Pacific Railroad) bonds.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of May, 1867, were ... $1,222,139 90
The earnings for May, 1866, were ... 1,101,632 15
Increase ... $120,507 75

The following statement of dividends paid in cash or stock by the seven Companies engaged in transporting Anthracite Coal from Pennsylvania mines to market we copy from an Easton paper:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	'66.
Del., Lack. and West. R. R.	24	5	15	20
Del. and Hudson Canal	8½	36⅔	34	16
Penn. Coal Co. (R. R.)	8½	8	32¼	20
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	10	20	10	[illegible]
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	6	6	10	10
Phila. and Reading Railroad	7	15	10	10
Schuylkill Navigation Company	—	4*	6	6

* Only a preferred stock.

The three Companies first named deal in Coal, that is, they mine Coal, buy Coal from colliery operators, carry it to market, and sell it for account of the Corporation. The fifth in the list is a miner of coal on its own lands, and is a common carrier for others. The fourth, sixth and seventh are common carriers, pure and simple, their income being derived wholly from tolls and transportation charges.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio have made the following report to the Governor:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 8, 1867.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Ohio:

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would respectfully report that, during the six months ending on the 15th of May, 1867, the Public Funded Debt of the State was reduced $633,065 58, and that an additional sum of $53,092 67 ceased to bear interest. The following table will show at a glance the loans that have been in part reduced, and also the condition of the debt at the close of business on the 15th ultimo:

On the 15th of November, 1866, the Public Funded Debt of the State was		$11,814,768 14
The redemptions during the six months were:		
Foreign Loan of 1860	$412,929 58	
Foreign Loan of 1865	2,000 00	
Foreign Union Loan of 1868	90,500 00	
Domestic Union Loan of 1868	120,636 00—	635,065 58
Outstanding May 15, 1867		$11,179,702 56

This sum consists of the following loans:

Foreign Debt Payable in New-York.

Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1860, not bearing interest	$55,092 67
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1865, not bearing interest	5,000 00
Loan (Union) payable July 1, 1868, bearing six per cent. interest	280,366 00
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1870, bearing six per cent. interest	2,183,531 93
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1875, bearing six per cent. interest	1,600,000 00
Loan payable after June 30, 1881, bearing six per cent. interest	4,095,309 47
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1886, bearing six per cent. interest	2,400,000 00
Total foreign debt	$10,619,300 07

Domestic Debt payable at Columbus.

Stock of 1849, not bearing interest	$1,765 00
National Road bonds, not bearing interest	60 36
Union Loan of 1868, bearing six per cent. interest	158,577 13
Union Loan of 1871, bearing six per cent interest	400,000 00
Total domestic debt	$560,402 49
Total amount of public funded debt, May 15, 1867	$11,179,702 56

It will be observed that the sum of $220,136 of the Union Loan of 1868 has been redeemed. This has been done without the payment of premium, and the Commissioners are prepared to continue the redemption of that loan until $300,000 of it have been retired.

The "act making appropriation for the year 1867, and the first quarter of the year 1868," passed April 16, 1867, authorizes the Auditor of the State, upon the written request of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, temporarily to transfer to the Sinking Fund other funds in the State Treasury unappropriated or not required for the purposes for which they have been appropriated, that the same may be applied to the reduction of the public debt of the State. Under this authority transfers from the following funds have been made:

General revenue	$113,414
Canal	10,000
Common School	76,586
Total amount transferred	$200,000

The amount thus transferred was applied to the payment of the principal of the Union Loan of 1868, and the interest saved to the State thereby will be paid into the State Treasury, to the credit of the General Revenue Fund.

The receipts into the Sinking Fund, and the disbursements therefrom, for the period covered by this report, were as follows:

Receipts.

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 15, 1866		$554,700 67
Taxes—Sinking Fund	$746,710 73	
Taxes—War Fund	1,132 61—	747,843 34
School Lands, Sec. 16	20,443 68	
School Lands, Sec. 29	2,168 25	
School Lands Va. military	1,205 59—	23,817 52
Surplus Revenue		5,831 07
Turnpike Stock		2,073 00
Canal Lands		150 00
Agricultural College Land Scrip		84,122 90
Common School Fund, temporarily transferred		76,586 00
Canal Fund, temporarily transferred		10,000 00
General Revenue Fund, temporarily transferred		113,414 00
Total receipts		$1,618,537 60

Disbursements.

Principal of foreign debt	$446,022 25	
Principal Union Loan	220,136 00—	$666,158 25
Interest on foreign debt	323,436 91	
Interest irreducible debt	199,866 63	
Interest Union Loan	36,280 28—	556,583 82
Expenses of Home office	1,143 90	
Expenses New-York office	1,959 95	
Expenses Fund Commissioners	900 00—	4,003 85
Total disbursements		$1,226,745 92
Balance in Treasury, May 15, 1866		$391,791 68
Balance in New-York, May, 15, 1867		59,711 35
Total amount of Sinking Fund on hand May 15, 1867		$451,503 03

The balance in New-York is funds deposited there for the payment of the certificates of the loans of 1860 and 1865, that have not yet been presented for redemption. Respectfully submitted,

JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
WM. HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State,
W. H. WEST, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, May 17, says:

"Until quite recently, the Panama steamers, while always bringing us large cargoes of merchandise, principally from New-York, have carried hence a comparatively light freight, consisting generally of high cost goods. Last November the practice of shipping flour to New-York by way of the Isthmus was commenced, which, however, did not amount to much until the beginning of the present year. To show how this flour freight has added to the business of the Pacific Mail Company, we present below the manifested value of the goods sent to New-York by each successive steamer from Jan 1, 1877, to date, compared with the corresponding steamers for the same time last year:

		1867.	1866.
Jan.	10	$68,895	$32,656
Jan.	19	68,835	23,636
Jan.	30	90,392	15,300
Feb.	9	45,557	43,785
Feb.	16	79,636	13,195
Feb.	28	82,205	19,948
March	9	50,932	47,200
March	19	71,330	26,600
March	30	58,010	49,245
April	10	80,618	36,155
April	18	96,311	13,850
April	30	104,435	44,815
May	10	124,593	44,000
Totals		$1,021,746	$410,385

As will be seen, the increase this year is about 150 per cent. The last two steamers together carried about 23,000 bbls. of Flour—the largest cargoes yet shipped by this route. If the tonnage capacity of these steamers, however, had been twice as large, it would have been all appropriated. To show the growing importance of the Panama route as a means of transhipment to Atlantic ports, we present the following statement of the manifested value of the goods shipped during the first four months of the past two years by sail and steam:

	1867.	1866.
Per sailing vessels	$1,305,909	$791,630
Per steamers	907,816	366,443
Total	$2,213,725	$1,158,073

In the first place, these figures show that our trade with Atlantic ports for the first four months this year has increased nearly 100 ₱ cent. as compared with the same time last year. Of the total value in 1866, 68¾ ₱ cent. was by sailing vessels and 31¼ ₱ cent. by steamers, while of the total amount this year 58¾ ₱ cent. was by sailing vessels and 41¼ ₱ cent. by steamers, showing an increase of 10 ₱ cent. in favor of the steamers this year as compared with last. In view of the steady character and growing importance of our Flour trade with New-York, it is suggested that a propeller line, to connect at Aspinwall with sailing vessels, might be put on the Isthmus route with advantage to all concerned. In addition to the freight which would naturally be attracted to such a line, it is believed that many at the East would avail themselves of the inducements which would be thus afforded for visiting our coast. Allowing propellers twenty days to run down to Panama, two days for transit across the Isthmus, and thirteen days by sailing vessels from Aspinwall to New-York, we could lay freight down in that City in thirty-five days from this port, or in about the time now consumed, as all Flour and other produce goes as slow freight.

Shipments of Breadstuffs, &c., to New-York via Isthmus, Commencing Nov. 10, 1866, to Date.

Date.	Steamer.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, sks.	Leather rolls.	Wool bales.
April 10	Montana	8,560	....	6	175
April 18	Sacramento	9,838	....	38	119
April 30	Constitution	11,206	....	29	103
May 10	Golden City	11,637	....	11	126
Total since April 1 to date		41,241	....	84	613
Previously		68,702	5,639	677	1,206
Total to May 16		109,943	5,639	761	1,619

Exports of Breadstuffs and Grain from This Port to Date, Commencing July 1, 1866.

	Wheat, 100 lbs.	Barley, 100 lbs.	Oats, 100 lbs.	Flour, bbls.
Exports, May 9 to date	69,959	9,886	—	21,759
Prev'sly, from July 1, '66	3,377,058	129,211	87,646	368,733
Total to date	3,448,017	138,897	85,645	390,492

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,829,587 against $1,943,494 same week last year. Included in the exports were 6,619 bales Cotton,

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 12, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 29 bbls. Ashes, 2,798 bbls. and 16,568 bags. Flour, 1,179 bbls. and 571 bags Corn Meal, 4,280 bushels Wheat, 50,004 bushels Corn, 26,170 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Rye, 11,400 bushels Malt, 10 bbls. Pork, 309 pkgs. Lard, 55 pkgs. Cut Meats, 30 bbls. Beef, 2,315 bbls. Petroleum and 692 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and firm in price, at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been steady but inactive, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request, closing with more firmness. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28½c. ₱ lb., on receipts of 248 bales, against sales and resales of 3,450 bales. The week's reports have been 6,119 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,290
Receipts last week	12,351
Receipts preceding week	8,349
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	313,444
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	580,792
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	6,119
Exports since Jan. 1	271,855
Exports since Sept. 1	404,024
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	100,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,049
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,781,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,365,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	270,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, closing rather in favor of buyers. Sales since our last have been 6,750 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $8@9 75; common to good Extra State at $10 05@$10 85; good to choice do. do. at $10 90@$12 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 25@$12 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	8 00	@ 9 75
Extra State	10 05	@12 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 25	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@16 50

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 250 bbls., at $10 30@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 35@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite dull at $12 50@$15 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $6 85@$9 15 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 65 for City, $6 25 for Fairfax and Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,850 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$14 25 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, at easier rates for Spring, and rather better prices for California White. Sales since our last 51,000 bushels, including No. 2 to 1 Spring at $2 15@$2 rate 40, and White California at $2 50@$2 70, the latter for very choice, ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed by more liberal offerings, and quoted lower on a more active business. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels at $1@1 07 for common to very handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $1 04@$1 05 for choice sound; $1 08@$1 10 for old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 70c.@98c. for unsound; and $1 03@1 06 for White Western and Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand at reduced prices, closing quite heavily. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 73c.@75c.; new Ohio, at 80c.@82c.; Southern new, 82c.; State at 84c@85c. in store and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 52,000 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy. Barley Malt continues inactive. Rye is in fair demand and much lower, including Western at $1 35@$1 40, the latter rate for extra; Canada, free, $1 40@$1 45, and State at $1 50, ₱ bushel; sales 23,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, June 11, 1867: *Carrie M. Case*, Buffalo, Oats; *Grace Wart*, Rome, Flour; *Gettysburgh*, Oswego, Wheat and Corn; *Thos. J. Brow*, Buffalo, Corn; *Wm. H. Favill*, Oswego, Corn; *John Vanderbilt*, Oswego, Peas, &c.; *Fayette*, Oswego, Corn.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate request, closing at $1 25@$1 35 for shipping, and $1 50@$1 80 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair demand since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been steady but inactive.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for at $1 25 for common, and $1 75 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, since our last, at about former rates. The chief call has been for Ingot Copper.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72½c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly deal in to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 42½ ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in very moderate request at 15c.@16c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and lower, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $21 62½@$21 90 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 81¼ regular way; $21 50 for one-year-old Mess, $18 75@$19 for Prime, $21 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl.; Sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, 60 days, at $21 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand at 8½c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ lb., the latter rate for fancy small Hams: sales 250 pkgs. Bacon continues in moderate request at 12¼c.@12⅜c. for Short Clear, 11⅝c. for Long Clear, 11⅞c. for short Rib, 10⅜@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb.; sales, 360 boxes. Lard is more active; sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c., ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams have been quite heavy at $38 50@$40 ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter continues dull and heavy at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quite dull at 7c.@16½c. ₱ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	.18	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	.18	@20
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	.10	@17
Grease Butter, ₱ lb	.10	@12½

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	.15½	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	12	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	8	@10

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and buoyant; sales since our last 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., and 1,140 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at from 12¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART & Co. now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Granulated and Ground Sugar, 15¾c.; White Sugar, A, 14¾c.; and Yellow Sugar, C, 14¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 69,000 lbs., at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 160,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c.; also 42,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand, and sales have been made of 317 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@14c.; 215 cases Ohio at 7c.@12c.; 50 cases State at 8¾c., and 122 cases Connecticut at 11c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 400 bbls. Western, in bond, mostly at 35c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 21,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5½d.@6d. ₱ bushel; 1,650 tcs. Lard at 12s. 6d.@15s.; 600 boxes Bacon at 15s. ₱ ton; 450 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; 30 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Glasgow—by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₱ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 12.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

[To close an estate.]

South-st., house and lot, No. 27, lot 25.6x84.9, house 25.6x18.1 ... $39,600

Brooklyn Property.

59 lots on 1st-av., (New-York Bay,) 55th and 56th sts., house, barn, &c., &c. ... 20,000

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 222 Wooster-st., 26x90 ... 9 800

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objections to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 23 East 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 100 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and chambermaid; can take charge of an infant; is neat and smart about her work; good reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family that is going in the country; would wait on ladies; has no objection to the care of children. Apply, for one day, at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; would do part of the washing if required; good City reference; would go to any part of the country. Call at No. 223 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist in the washing if required; is a first-class baker; good City reference given. New No. 329 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 159 West 21st-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of children; has no objections to the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best recommendations as to character, capability, &c.; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; understands the care of children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 537 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN; has had experience in a fancy goods or confectionery store; can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call, or address for two days, SALESWOMAN, care of Mr. Floyd, No. 116 6th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has lived six years in her last place; good references. Can be seen until engaged, at 161 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class cook in a hotel or private boarding-house; no objection to the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as good cook, the other as nurse; capable of taking entire care of an infant or growing children and would do sewing; both first-class servants; best City references. Call at No. 129 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and plain sewing, by a young woman of neat and steady habits; best City references. Call or address at Mr. KING'S, No. 340 East 13th-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business; has no objection to go in the country with a City family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable young woman in a private family as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook in a private family; has had two years' experience under a French cook, and can produce first-class reference. Apply at her present situation, No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, to take in washing and ironing; is a first-class laundress, understands it in all its branches; or would go out by the day; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st. near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable colored woman, with the best City reference, as first-class nurse and seamstress; cut, fit, &c.; would like to go to Newport, or city or country. Inquire at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a laundress who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c.; is perfect master of her business; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress and to do light housework; understands all kinds of family sewing; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a thorough good cook; can wash and iron well; also an experienced waitress, chambermaid, &c., and two active, smart young girls. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and is willing to do chamberwork; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machines; no objection to the country. Call at No. 94 East 11th-st., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, EMployment by the week or month, in the City or country, to do family sewing and embroidery. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS, at 45 Perry-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; can flute; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK; UNderstands all kinds of European and American cooking; no objections to a hotel or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; satisfactory reference. No. 101 (old No. 63) 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, a situation to work by the week and sleep home at night. Call for two days at Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English woman as infant's nurse, to take the entire charge; good City reference. Call or address A. B., at Mrs. Hewitt's, No. 37 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 105 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 413 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 159 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK. Inquire, June 12, at her present employer's, No. 22 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to mind children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 135 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of references. Apply at No. 162 West 26th-st., new number.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse, or to travel with a lady to Europe. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st., in store.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

A LADY WHO HAS A VOICE WELL adapted to the purpose, offers her services to read aloud to invalids or the blind. Address READER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, and she will call and give sample of reading and state terms.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAKEN lessons in elocution from Prof. Bailey, of Yale College, would like to obtain a situation as reader in some family; will also teach music if desired. Address Miss R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

FINE WASHING WANTED BY A FIRST-class laundress; does fluting neatly. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st. Family washing carefully done.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook or pastry maker, and all family cooking, ice cream and desserts; understands the care of milk and butter if required; wishes to go in the country, or with a family that will return in the Fall; two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Division sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL SUperior domestics, cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, waitresses and general houseworkers, whose references are of the highest order to the first Brooklyn families; many of these servants want places in the country. Apply at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, (Low's Building.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS girl as chambermaid and waitress, or cook, wash and iron; is thoroughly competent for either capacity and not afraid to work; no objections to a large family; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good baker, and understands her business; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 382 3d-av., corner 29th-st., crockery store.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number recommended Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, excellent waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, &c. Also, hotels and boarding-houses supplied.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, a situation; is willing to assist with the washing; is a good meat and pastry cook; understands soups, game and all kinds of desserts; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, highly recommended, a situation in City or country as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to cook. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, at Mr. Davidson's, East 77th-st., first house east of 3d-av., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 Forsyth-st., first floor, rear.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best of City references from his former employer; no objection to the country. Call or address L. M., at the private stable No. 6 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion who is thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; has always been very successful in cultivating grapes under glass and out of doors; also, plants, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; best City references. Address for two days W. G. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has had long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references from last employers, both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the treatment of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best of City and country reference, and is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., at Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway, or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening, can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has 13 years of the best City reference as to character and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single, steady, sober man; is a good groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from his last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business perfectly and will make himself useful; the country preferred; the best of reference from his last place. Address L. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SWISS man as coachman; is willing to assist the gardener and make himself useful around the house; good references from the last employer. Apply at No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st., in the crockery store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as butler in a private family; can drive if required; no objection to the country; City reference. Address BUTLER, for two days, No. 330 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., Bedell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a first-rate driver; can milk; willing to help at anything; sober, careful man; has good reference. Address Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; have no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife is a first-class cook and laundry maid; both have the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, or No. 169 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener; has first-class reference; understands his business; can milk and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; has good City reference; perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as groom and coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; also, understands the care of road horses. State where you can be seen in the evening by note to M. C., No. 19 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who understands his business, and laying out of new places; is middle aged; the best of reference; can be seen by note. Address M. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in City and country; will work a small garden, if required; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS waiter in a private family; does not mind either City or country. Address for two days, J. McC., care of Isaac H. Brown & Co., No. 22 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; is a good groom and careful driver; the best of reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, English, who understands the care of house flowers, horses and gardening; has good City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER in a Summer house by a respectable man of many years' experience; has the highest testimonials to that effect. Call or address HEAD WAITER, 320 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; understands milking, &c.; good City reference. Address R. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can milk; understands the care of all kinds of stock; can refer to last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as groom, one who can give good City references; no objection to going in the country. Address JOHN ARMSTRONG, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A dry goods or importing house; good City reference for the last 17 years in the warehouse. Apply at No. 432 East 14th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as porter; best City reference. Address G. H., No. 369 6th-av., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend, by applying personally or by letter to J. C. BROWN, No. 356 Broadway, Room No. 1, or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH UNquestionable City references, a situation in a banking or broker's office, shipping or wholesale business; a good penman and quick and accurate at figures. Address F. H. S., Box No. 155 New-York Post-office.

HARDWARE.—AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A hardware jobbing-house is solicited by a young man with many years' experience, where his knowledge of business could be applied, and devotion to the interests of his employers appreciated; competent and reliable; unexceptionable reference. Address BANCO, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

SALESMEN TRAVELING FOR DRUG houses can make liberal arrangements with an old established wine house. Address J. R. TYSEN, No. 24 Dey-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LAD OF 15 IS WANTED IN A wholesale hardware-store for office work; he must reside with his parents, write a good hand and be ready at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and reference, B. D. & CO., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMmendations at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 252 Madison-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or from 6 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE—AN EXPERIenced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man about 16 years of age, as clerk in a dry goods auction store. Address, with reference, Box No. 174 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—WELL QUALIFIED TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

$40 A DAY TO AGENTS.—LLOYD'S GREAT Double Map of Europe and America combined, mounted and varnished, with ribbon binding, finished to-day, shows ten million names of cities, towns, villages, railway stations, rivers, mountains, lakes, &c.: cost $100,000, yet sells at $4, worth $50. Each map 20 feet square, occupying the space of but one on the wall, with double faced rollers and reversers, by which each map can be thrown front. Every house in the land wants a copy. Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished our agents. Ladies can do as well as men. Send money for sample and see the map first. If not sold, taken back on demand. Wholesale agents, with capital, for Western States, California, Texas, New-Orleans, Canadas, South America, West Indies and New-England States, could get $10 a copy for this map.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Lucille Western as Leah.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS. Extravaganza of FAUST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, EUSTACHE, COUSIN SNIDER, and VETERAN OF MOHIRTZ.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE ROBBER JUDGE; or, THE THIEVES OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MIRIAM'S CRIME and MYSTERIOUS LADY.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DRAMATIC RECITALS BY MISS LACOSTE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable brings us dates to last evening. It seems that the era of good feeling is about to be inaugurated, and the great rulers of Europe are to agree upon some plan for a mutual disarmament—the sword is to be beaten into a plowshare, and the spear is to crook itself into a pruning hook, unless some new complication interferes.

In accordance with this Pacific arrangement of affairs, it is stated that NAPOLEON and EUGENIE will by and by make a visit to the Russian capital, in return for the Czar's kind call upon them at the Tuileries.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met at Albany at the usual hour yesterday morning, and proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules. The rules recommended are substantially the same as those governing the Assembly. The motion of Mr. SHERMAN to consider each rule separately was adopted. The rule relative to the "previous question" gave rise to considerable debate, and was finally stricken out entirely. The remainder of the rules were then adopted without material change, after which the Convention adjourned.

The Surratt trial was continued in Washington yesterday. Judge FISHER rendered his decision on the motion to quash the panel of jurors, holding that the panel was not drawn in conformity to law, and that it must consequently be set aside. The jurors were thereupon dismissed, and the Marshal of the district of Columbia was ordered to forthwith summon a new panel. The Court adjourned until this morning.

The steamer *Nora*, which left St. Louis May 14, with freight and passengers for Fort Benton, struck a snag when near Decanter, Nebraska, and sunk in five minutes. The wind was blowing high at the time, and the pilot was unable to control the boat. She struck the snag broadside to, and immediately broke in two. The passengers were all saved, but their baggage and the entire cargo were lost.

LOCAL.

A verdict of $3,500 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I., held by Judge PECKHAM, against the Long Island Railroad Company. The action was brought by MATTHEW A. CROOKER as administrator of SHELDON S. CROOKER, deceased, to recover the sum of $5,000. The latter was a passenger on board of an express train, which was run into by a mail train going in the opposite direction on the same track, a short distance this side of Jamaica, in the latter part of August, 1865. The plaintiff's son and quite a number of others were killed. Several suits of the same character have been previously tried in our Courts.

The appeal taken from the decision of the Clerk of the Supreme Court to the Special Term, in regard to the taxation of the costs and disbursements in the matter of the Church-street extension, was argued yesterday before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, by Mr. ANDERSON in favor of a reduction, and Mr. FULLERTON opposed. The Court reserved its decision. The whole amount of costs and disbursements is about $84,000, as taxed by the Clerk. The objectors regard this too much by about one-half.

The "Board of Audit," created by the last Legislature to hear and determine claims against the City of New-York, met again at the City Hall yesterday, but owing to the resignation of Judge WOODRUFF, one of the members, and the absence of Attorney-General MARTINDALE, another member, no action was taken, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 12 M.

A German named KAUCKE, who is charged with having recently swindled the Principality of Lippe out of 20,000 Prussian thalers, while occupying the position of a Collector under that Government, was yesterday arrested by a Deputy Marshal on his arrival at this port by the steamer *America*. An examination will be had as soon as the necessary papers can be procured from Europe.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT presiding, nine cases were disposed of. Of the prisoners arraigned for trial, two were sentenced to the State Prison, three to the Penitentiary, one to the Asylum, three were remanded for sentence, and two were discharged under suspension of sentence.

Two first-class games of base-ball were played yesterday—one at Newark, in which the Unions defeated the Eurekas by a score of 26 to 12, and the other at the Union Ground, Williamsburgh, between the Mutual and Jefferson Clubs, the result being a score of 58 to 1 in favor of the Mutuals.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Supreme Court by Judge BARNARD. The actions are entitled CORNELIUS RUTON vs. MARY J. RUTON, and ALICE A. K. BRAYNARD vs. HENRY A. BRAYNARD.

Yesterday A. A. KELLY, having an office at No. 691 Broadway, who has advertised a gift concert to occur at Cooper Institute on the 18th of July, was arrested on the charge of vending lottery tickets. He was held for trial by Justice DODGE.

The steam-ram *Dunderberg*, which has been sold to the French Government, yesterday proceeded on a trial trip down the bay. Her speed averaged 13 9-10 knots per hour. The *Dunderberg* will sail for Cherbourg, in France, within a fortnight.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday wrote a valuable circular to the Board of Health on the subject of disinfectants, and the manner in which they should be used.

Flour was quiet yesterday, and at the close heavy. Wheat was brisker, but irregular in price. Corn and Oats were more active at lower rates. Pork was depressed and cheaper. Lard was in more request. Cotton was in better demand, closing in favor of sellers. Groceries were buoyant on a moderately active market. Freights exhibited more animation and firmness, with 525 vessels of all classes in port.

Negro Suffrage and the Democratic Party.

The most active of the Southern opponents of reconstruction assail negro suffrage as the obnoxious feature of the Congressional plan. The exclusion of a limited class from the franchise and from office furnishes a certain ground of objection. But the enfranchisement of the negro is the change which overrides all others, and furnishes the text on which orators and writers appeal to the passions and prejudices of the Southern people. Ex-Gov. PERRY makes it the chief point of assault in all his letters. "Better military Government and even confiscation," he says in substance, "than Government resting upon negro votes."

The absurdity of this outcry becomes apparent when it is remembered that in February last certain prominent Southern politicians recommended to their respective States the adoption of impartial suffrage as a measure of compromise. Certainly, Ex-Gov. SHARKEY, who is even more conspicuous than Mr. PERRY in the ranks of opponents to the Reconstruction Law, was a prominent participator in the movement which but four months ago contemplated a distinct affirmation of the principle of negro suffrage. PARSONS, of Alabama, MARVIN, of Florida, and WORTH, of North Carolina, were also concerned in the movement, and were thus committed as plainly as SHARKEY to the principle objected to as part of the pending scheme. They had as their prompter President JOHNSON himself, who in 1865, writing to SHARKEY, then Military Governor of Mississippi, recommended the incorporation of the principle of negro enfranchisement into the Constitution of that State as a preliminary to restoration to the Union. These circumstances show the inconsistency of the noisiest enemies of reconstruction, and the folly—perhaps the dishonesty—of those who avow their sympathy with the Democratic Party of the North because of its hostility to negro suffrage.

How little sympathy these views receive at the South, may be inferred from the platform of the "Conservative Union Party," which was recently christened at Atlanta. The Conservative Unionists, so called, reiterated and indorsed Gov. PERRY's preference for military despotism over government organized under the law. But they avoided his blunder in reference to negro suffrage. Instead of denouncing it, they approved it. And they supplemented an approval of the extension of the homestead principle to freedmen, with a declaration in favor of exempting them from taxation for ten years. Evidently, the managers of this new party recognize the future voting power of the freedmen, and the expediency of concilating them with special immunities as a substitute for the immediate political power conferred by the plan in progress. The attempt will be futile, and the suggested substitute cannot weigh against the bait of confiscation; but the fact is noteworthy that the extreme anti-negro position assumed by Messrs. PERRY and SHARKEY is, in effect, repudiated by the organized opponents of the law in Georgia.

The Northern Democrats, meanwhile, have lost no opportunity of proving their title to the confidence of the negrophobists of the South. Again and again within the last few months they have reaffirmed adherence to the maxim that "this is a white man's Government," and that the black man shall have no lot or part in it. The bold and sagacious bid of the Chicago *Times* and the prudent promptings of the *World* have been systematically disregarded by their party, the great majority of whom are to-day as bitterly hostile to the recognition of the negro's political equality as though the events of the last six years had not been heard of. The latest evidence has been afforded by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, which met at Harrisburgh on Tuesday. Not content with a general and most malignant attack upon the policy of Congress, it adopted a resolution pledging the party to oppose any amendment of the Constitution of the State giving to negroes the right of suffrage. In Pennsylvania, therefore, as in Ohio and generally throughout the North, the party at this moment stands committed against the principle of political equality regardless of color or race, which forms the foundation of Southern reconstruction. On this ground, coupled with a denial of the right of Congress to meddle with the suffrage at all, the party has hoped to commend itself to the South, with a view to partisan effect after the States shall have been readmitted to the Union.

Nothing, however, could more surely secure the permanent defeat of the Democratic Party. It cannot hope to carry the North on an issue adverse to the whole action of Congress. And it cannot by any possibility obtain the future control of the South by hostility to the race whose votes will hereafter be an important element in Southern political affairs. With negro suffrage irrevocably established among themselves, the Southern people will naturally affiliate with that party at the North which favors the voluntary adoption by all the States of the principle which is being forced upon the South. Gen. LONGSTREET has well stated this aspect of the case in these terms:

"If I appreciate the principles of the Democratic Party, its prominent features oppose the enfranchisement of the colored man, and deny the right to legislate upon the subject of suffrage, except by the States individually. These two features have a tendency to exclude Southern men from that party; for the colored man is already enfranchised here, and we cannot seek alliance with a party that would restrict his rights. The exclusive right of the States to legislate upon suffrage will make the enfranchisement of the blacks, whether for better or for worse, a fixture among us. It appears, therefore, that those who cry loudest against this new order of things as a public calamity are those whose principles would fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence it becomes us to insist that suffrage should be extended in all of the States, and fully tested. The people of the North should adopt what they have forced upon us; and if it be proved to be a mistake, they should remove it by the remedy under republican principles of uniform laws upon suffrage."

The Northern Democracy, then, by arraying themselves as a party against negro suffrage, overshoot the mark. They are fighting against facts and fate. For negro suffrage, as a powerful political element at the South, is already an established fact. And the necessity of adapting themselves to the situation and making the best of events which are not likely to be reversed, is forcing itself upon the minds of the leading men of the South with a rapidity which we are apt to underestimate. Gov. ORR is not the only Southern leader who has an account to settle with the party which tempted and then deserted his section. And Gen. LONGSTREET expresses the conviction of an influential class when he refuses to serve under the banner of the Democratic Party because its leading ideas and principles are of the past. A party which clings to the prejudices of caste begotten of Slavery after Slavery has been abolished, cannot hope to regain the direction of national affairs.

The Republican Party and Schemes of Agrarianism.

We infer from the tone of our Washington dispatch yesterday, that neither of the two Republican Committees is disposed to countenance the effort to fasten confiscation upon the Republican Party. We trust that this is the case. At an earlier stage of the canvass, it was understood that the Congressional Committee had used a portion of the funds in their hands in distributing Mr. STEVEN's speech on confiscation among the negroes and poor whites of the Southern States. We are glad to believe that they have seen the mischief of such a course, and are disposed, in this respect, to retrace their steps.

The project of confiscation offers, at first sight, the readiest means of consolidating and securing the negro vote. The offer of a small farm as a prize for party service, has attractions which men, at once so poor and so ignorant as the great mass of the Southern negroes are, could scarcely be expected to resist. And if confiscation could be made tolerable to the Republican Party at the North,—if it could be made part of its platform without breaking the party in pieces and hopelessly hurling it from power, it could doubtless be so used as to attach to it the negro vote in the Southern States. This was the calculation upon which it was started. This was partly the idea of Mr. STEVENS and wholly that of Gen. BUTLER; and both have followers in this faith and policy.

But it will not answer. The public mind revolts from it. The South has been so stripped and impoverished by the war, that confiscation would be simply extermination for the great body of Southern landholders,—and that neither the South nor the nation could afford. Some amiable theorists have pleased themselves with the prospect of such an extermination,—and of thereby getting rid of the great body of Southern farmers and planters, and dividing their farms among the negroes and poor whites who should take their places. But all such schemes are as Quixotic as they are cruel. The South cannot afford to lose the intelligence, the experience and the practical energy of the best class of its people. There are a thousand directions in which it will be required,—and while it may be reinforced, it cannot be supplanted or replaced, by emigration from the North.

For the freedmen it is doubtless desirable that they should become gradually owners of land, as those of them who are fitted for its culture, and who have energy and enterprise enough to earn a living, will speedily do. But on grounds of general policy it is by no means clear that the public welfare would be promoted by cutting up the plantations of the South into small farms and distributing them among great numbers of owners. The experience of France and Italy, where this division and subdivision of land has been carried very far, is held by writers on Political Economy to be against the system. Farming, like manufacturing, has passed the stage where it can be profitably carried on by hard labor. Machinery and capital have become quite as essential to the raising of crops as to the manufacture of cotton or of wool; and these can never be commanded under the system of small farms, which each owner must cultivate for himself.

Moreover, any such system must be temporary here, as it is everywhere else. If Mr. PHILLIPS' notion of giving forty acres to every Southern negro, were carried out, it could not last ten years. Those who prospered would buy the acres of those who did not. Capitalists would tempt the owners of small farms to sell and would thus again aggregate them into large estates. Those in any country who can cultivate land to the best advantage and with the largest profit, will be sure in the end to own it. This is the inevitable result of a simple, general law, which is a good deal stronger than the plans of politicians or the projects of philanthropic theorists.

The same thing is true of Senator WADE's scheme for a redistribution of property. We can scarcely believe that he was in earnest in what he said on this subject in Kansas,—for, although by no means a learned man, he must have read enough to know that his notions on this subject are among the exploded political gimcracks, which lumber up the political garrets of every nation since the earliest days of Rome. Unless the right of holding property is to be abolished, there is no possible way of equalizing its possession. Suppose all the property of the United States were to be equally divided among their people, *per capita* or in any other way;—how long would it remain thus equally distributed? Not a year, not a day! If industry, traffic, business intercourse of any kind were to go on, some would instantly begin to accumulate, and of course others to disperse property; and the process would go on just as briskly and in obedience to the same laws as now.

All these projects of confiscation, extermination and the distribution of property or of profits, are the work of dreamers or of demagogues—probably of both. They are unsound in theory and impossible in practice. Just now their leading motive is probably the hope of establishing a party supremacy. But it is by no means the first time political parties have sought their aid for such a purpose,—yet never without more of damage than of profit. The effort has more than once been made in this country, and especially in this State, to engraft them upon the Democratic Party, where, if anywhere, success might have been expected. But success has never been achieved. The attempt to fasten them upon the Republican Party will prove equally abortive.

The Tax on Spirits—The Whole Stock Liable to Forfeiture.

The two decisions on Internal Revenue Law—published by us a day or two since—in cases heard on appeal before the full bench of the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn, had an interest and importance much exceeding the amount involved, though that was by no means trifling.

The first case—that of the 508 barrels of spirits—has already been referred to in our columns. The spirits were sent here from Chicago, and put into what was called a bonded warehouse at No. 66 Water-street, Brooklyn, although it was not legally a bonded warehouse till long after the spirits were placed there. Then transportation bonds were given for their removal thence to California, after which they were removed into the cellar of the next building through a hole knocked in the cellar wall, and were there seized.

There were several points involved in the case, some of which are discussed in the opinion of the Court, and some are not. One of the latter was that the claimant of the spirits urged that as they had given bonds for the transportation of them to California, and for placing them in bond there, it did not matter whether they were outside of the bonded warehouse here or not; that the Government was bound to look to the bond which secured the payment of the tax, and if they got that, they got all they could claim. This question, as we have said, is not discussed by the Court; but inasmuch as the spirits are condemned, it is plain that the Court did not look upon the transportation bonds as furnishing any defence to the seizure.

It will be an interesting question perhaps to consider what will be the effect of the seizure upon the transportation bonds. It is plain that the condition of those bonds cannot now be complied with. Suppose the bondsmen are sued and are responsible, (as many bondsmen are not,) can they be relieved of their liability by showing that the Government has forfeited the spirits? If not, the result would be that the Government will have the spirits and the amount of the bond as well.

Another point of importance ruled by the Court, was on the question of who may seize. There were clauses in the act which implied that seizures could be made by Collectors or their Deputies, only within their own respective districts. If we are not mistaken, there has been a case in this City, in which property was discharged from seizure, on the ground that it was seized by a Deputy-Collector, outside of his district. But the Court now holds that if the seizure is adopted by the Government, that cures all defects of that kind. Any one may seize property that he thinks is being used to defraud the revenue, subject to being treated as a trespasser if the Government refuses to adopt his action, which is not likely to happen, if there is any reasonable ground for the seizure.

But the most important point decided was as to the burden of proof in all these whisky cases. The Court holds that whenever spirits are seized for violation of the law, *the owner must be prepared to prove that the law has been complied with*, if he would save his property from forfeiture. This decision is one which reaches very far, and puts into the hands of the Government great power over the traffic in spirits. If spirits are seized while being transported apparently in bond, the owner must be able to show that he has complied with all the provisions of the law in reference to such transportation. If spirits are seized, which are held for consumption or sale, it would seem that *the owner must be prepared to prove that the tax upon them has been paid*. If this is so, we suspect that nine-tenths of all the spirits in the country, outside of the bonded warehouses, is liable at once to forfeiture. We all know that not a tithe of the spirits in the country has paid the tax. If the law is as here laid down, what is to prevent the Government from seizing the whole stock indiscriminately, and compelling every owner to prove that the tax has been paid on what he holds, or forfeit it if he cannot prove it? We can see nothing in the way.

If this is so, it is clear that the Government has the power at once to put a stop to illegal distilling, and must be considered responsible if the tax on spirits is not henceforth collected. Of the incalculable results which would follow such action we need not speak. The full collection of the whisky tax would insure the speedy reduction of the national debt and the relief of many branches of our national industry from the incubus of taxation which now oppresses them. If the Government has the power to collect it, why should it not do so?

The point involved in the other case of which we spoke is also of very great importance, and we shall refer to it hereafter.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a little remarkable that an island should have been discovered on the route between San Francisco and China just as the new line of American steamers is to be established there. The great obstacle to the establishment of that line is the great length of the route,—making it necessary for steamers to carry so much coal as to have little room for cargo. It has, indeed, been confidently predicted that the enterprise must fail, from this cause if no other, to be profitable; and although the early trips of the Pacific Mail steamers have dispelled this apprehension to some extent, sagacious commercial men have by no means considered the problem as fully solved. But the discovery of an island, on the very route followed, which can serve as a coaling station, puts the question at rest forever. This affords, perhaps, the most striking illustration of that fundamental maxim of political economy, that the supply will always equal the demand, to be found on record. As soon as that route was to be opened nothing was so much wanted as an island; and forthwith the want has been supplied! The Pacific Mail Company, it is said, will establish a coal depot there at once.

There is something very tragic and very sad in the death of young KING, whose suicide after sending his mistress out of life before him, was explained by the brief note found on his person and published yesterday. He had found her in a concert saloon, and becoming very fond of her, took her away to live with him. His relatives and friends thereupon abandoned him; and having squandered his property, and lacking courage for a plucky fight with the world, he fell into despondency and despair. But his main grief seems to have been that, his support failing her, the girl he loved, abandoned of her friends, must fall back upon evil courses and lead a life of shame. This thought he could not bear, so he determined that both should quit the world together. He killed her, not from hate, but from love,—not to harm her, but to save her from harm worse than death. The depth and sincerity of this feeling he put beyond question by sharing the fate he invoked for her. The good people of the world will see in this only the fruit of illicit passion, and will applaud the abandonment by his family of one who could depart so far from the paths of morality,—and perhaps, for the sake of example, it is best they should see, or affect to see, nothing more. But in reality this poor fellow, weak and wicked as he was, showed himself capable of giving up his own life to save one he loved from utter wreck and degradation: and there are not too many people in this world, of any rank or class, capable of doing that. Suppose, too, his family had been a little less implacable,—somewhat more tolerant of his frailties and misconduct,—less sensitive or more sensible in regard to their own respectability as affected by his acts, and more willing to give both him and the woman he loved a better chance for life in the desert on which they were cast;—might not the result have been somewhat better in all respects and for all concerned? These queries come too late for them,—but there are still a good many people in the world who will do well to ask, and answer, them.

A few days since we spoke with commendation of the action of the Court of Special Sessions in awarding the full penalty of the law (which, under the circumstances, seemed far too light,) upon a woman known as SOPHIA MYERS, *alias* Madam Dodge, who was convicted of swindling a sewing-girl in a shameless manner. The conviction was only in one case, but the prisoner's victims were in Court by the score—all of whom were ready to make complaints against her. The circumstances must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. It seems that this woman MYERS possesses some means—indeed, it would be singular if she did not, after her long and villainous career—which she proposes to spend in the effort to secure her release from prison. Yesterday she was brought up before Judge INGRAHAM on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but her discharge was successfully opposed by Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD. The counsel for the prisoner now proposes to try the virtue of a writ of *certiorari*, hoping that thus the proceedings at the Court of Special Sessions will be set aside; and the hearing will take place probably this morning. It will be a great pity if, through a quibble in the law, this barefaced swindler of poor seamstresses shall escape the short imprisonment to which she was sentenced.

What is the matter with the Rev. Dr. CURRY, who edits the organ of the large and influential religious body of Methodists? Something has spoiled his digestion or his temper, and prompted him to the most foolish thing an Editor can ever do—namely, berate and denounce, as utterly immoral and irreligious, every newspaper but his own. He takes them all in turn—sparing neither quarterlies, monthlies nor weeklies, abusing them just about in proportion as they do not deserve it, being severest with the best and almost laudatory of the worst, and of course being especially savage on the TIMES, and most of all on this particular column of editorial matter published under the general head of "Minor Topics." "The TIMES," says this irate editorial Doctor of Divinity, "which for a long time occupied an enviable position as a moral and Christian journal, has lately passed over to the class of sneerers at religion and morality. Its new department of 'Minor Topics' is among the most objectionable things found in any of our daily papers, reckless alike of truth, of propriety and of decency." We are really utterly at a loss to know what possible foundation this scolding Pharisee fancies he has for these wholesale calumnies. We are not aware that we have ever, either in this column or in any other part of the TIMES, been guilty of "sneering at religion or morality," or that we have ever shown any such disregard of truth or propriety as he alleges. If we have, we shall feel indebted to him if he will point out the instances. Meantime, we think he must have got hold of the edition of the Commandments which Lady MONTAGUE says was proposed in WALPOLE's time, in which all the "*nots*" were stricken out and transferred to the Creed. He will permit us to remind him, therefore, that in the standard version one of the Commandments reads, "Thou shalt *not* bear false witness against thy neighbor;" and it applies to the editors of pretentious and stupid religious papers, as well as to Republicans and sinners.

The Board of Audit has not yet commenced its labors. It was expected that a beginning would have been made yesterday, but nothing could be done in consequence of the resignation of one member and the absence of another. From the statement of the Corporation Counsel we learn that there are already outstanding judgments against the City to the amount of $450,000; and there are besides innumerable claims, many of them of long standing and of an honest character, the aggregate sum of which is simply enormous, but of which there are at present no means of making an estimate. Each of these several judgments and claims must be passed upon by the Board. In view of the fact that at some time or other the City will be compelled to give satisfaction in most of these cases, the appointment of a Board, with power to audit proper claims and direct their payment, was perhaps the wisest plan the Legislature could have adopted to rid the City of certain difficulties in this respect with which previous mal-legislation had environed it. It is true that the creation of a Board of Audit which has the power to re-examine a judgment given by a Court of Record is somewhat of an anomaly in legislation; but, after all, this is of little consequence, provided the Board shall do the work intended for it promptly and effectually.

It is no agreeable task to call attention to the details of a case, published at length in our local columns, wherein it appears that there is just ground of complaint against the Board of Public Charities and Correction. A suffering woman, who had a right to the protection of these officers, was unable to obtain their assistance because she failed to reach their office in Bond-street *before four o'clock* on Saturday afternoon, and she could not present her urgent case at any hour on Sunday, as the office is never opened on that day. The details of the case are of a painful nature, and cruelty of an inexcusable kind evidently lies at somebody's door—the only alleviating circumstance, if there be one, being that the sin was one of omission and not commission. Why are the regulations of the Bond-street office of such an exceptional character that applicants for relief can only be heard between 9 and 4 o'clock? The Board should see to it that their doors are open at all hours, in order that opportunity may be afforded to the suffering and homeless to seek the protection which the City is at all times ready to extend to the needy. Bank-hours may do well enough for the banking business; but, unhappily, the hours of suffering and distress cannot be bounded and fixed like those of buying and selling. The Commissioners would do well to be in readiness at all times to dispense their charities;—otherwise they fall far short of the intention and demand of the public.

The latest San Francisco papers evince great rejoicing over the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court, in May, relative to the great tract called the Potrero, just outside the city. Nothing has been more detrimental to the advancement of California than the interminable law suits dependent upon claims to various lands—some held under Mexican, some under United States, some under Californian, and some under squatter titles. The valuable Mariposa estate of Gen. FREMONT, was long in contest, and the United States title to it, confirming his indisputable right under the old Spanish grant, was finally established after a vast expenditure of time and money. The Potrero is perhaps even more a case of general interest. Situated near the city, comprising some twenty-four hundred acres, improved and built upon by all manner of squatters and settlers with all sorts of titles, it has been valued as high as $15,000,000, and has been fought over for years. One set of claimants, those under the DeHaas title, are now set aside, and the rest, with better prospects, will carry on the sub-divided fight. As San Francisco City owns a tenth of the tract, its citizens naturally rejoice that finally the settlers are freed from their greatest incumbrance, and the land has fair prospect of speedy and valuable improvement.

The Panama journals are very naturally lamenting the possible approach of disturbance and disquiet, if not bloodshed, consequent upon MOSQUERA's dictatorial plans. That restless revolutionist has gone so far in his assumptions that opponents are rapidly developing on every side, and the opposition is likely to crystalize around the person of Gen. RIASCOS, who, as first *designado* of the Union and President of one of its States, has called upon all patriotic Colombians to rally about the constitutional standard. Outside interference is to be deprecated in these States as well as in Mexico; but the international interests centering at the Isthmus, and especially the vested rights of United States citizens, will compel external regulation of these turbulent spirits, unless they accidentally happen upon some common sense wherewith they can do it themselves.

Whatever the critical partisanship of opinions here may be as to the relative superiority of pianos turned out by our rival manufactories, everybody must rejoice that our two representative American houses have borne the palm of victory over all the renowned makers of Europe. An Erard or a Broadwood have long been the favorite standard of comparison by musical writers with the tinkling spinets and harpsicords of Mozart's day. But we have changed all that, and musical Europe without a dissenting voice has turned to youthful America for an example of technical perfection which, with their centuries of skilled labor and scientific appliances, they have not been able to reach. If the United States stands first in locomotive engines, agricultural implements and musical instruments, she can show exponents of material prosperity and spiritual refinement that will not leave her far behind in the great race of nations.

In a few days the mails are going to bring us all sorts of mummery about the *entente cordiale* between all the countries whose royal representatives are now at Paris. Fine phrases will be exchanged, endless compliments delivered, and a surfeit of international nonsense whispered about among the newspapers. Prussia and France, for example, will be as intimate as a brace of school girls—comrades true and tried, as were Prussia and Austria before the "misunderstanding" of 1866. So it is with France and England, now smiling at each other across the channel, and keeping an eye, the while, on the grasped Chassepot and the Snider-Enfield. "The friendly relations between England and France," once said the *Moniteur*, "are founded on mutual interests," adding somewhat confusingly, "they rivaled each other in disinterestedness to create the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and when France had freed Italy, England determined no longer to retain the Ionian Islands, and consented to restore them to the original nationalities." Oh, what disinterestedness! When France takes to herself Savoy, and Russia takes Poland, and Prussia the Danish Duchies, and Austria, at the door, gets a buttered slice handed out by cook BISMARCK, to be snatched back before eaten—this is disinterestedness! England is always ready enough for a brush with any nation that fights with bows and arrows, and is fierce and furious whenever Armstrong guns can be trained against Chinese gongs and Maori javelins; but she is neutral when a quarrel goes on over the birthplace of the spouse of her heir apparent. The surface flatteries now exchanging at Paris between France, Prussia, Russia, Hesse, Hanover, England and the rest, must not deceive us as to the volcanic state of European politics.

The British North American Provinces having been formed into the Dominion of Canada, the people of that country have plunged headlong into the mysteries and miseries of flag-making; and it is plain, from the numberless plans and suggestions that have been offered, that the business will cause them a great deal of vexation before the question is settled. The most popular design thus far suggested seems to be a compound of the Union Jack with sundry Canadian emblems, thus: the Union Jack in the corner, as it is in the British ensign, the remainder of the bunting being filled with four colors (red, white, blue and green,) in longitudinal stripes, to represent the four Provinces that were. If our neighbors are not in too great a hurry for a flag of their own, they might, by a little patient waiting, avoid the necessity of making another change. The beautiful flag that waves on their southern border has a number of very pretty longitudinal stripes, and room enough to give to each of their Provinces a star to itself.

The Pacific Railroad is being laid with speed unexampled in the history of railroad construction, and only worthy of being compared to some of those famous pedestrian feats of a "hundred miles in a hundred hours." The work, to be sure, is not difficult of accomplishment, since the road-bed is for long reaches as level as a floor, and grading becomes the easiest of matters. Still, there is scope enough for energy, and it has been expended. Ten days ago the main stem had been built to a distance of 361 miles west of Omaha; but where the jumping-off place now is can only be conjectured, since huge strides are taken in ten days. The telegraph then significantly told us that "Gen. AUGUR's camp is at the end of the track—two and a quarter miles of which have been laid since 10 o'clock this morning." Our military camp will probably advance as the railroad advances, being pushed out at the end of this line of supply and communication, just as SHERMAN's army was in the Atlantic campaign, with the whiz of the bullet in front and the whistle of the engine in the rear, and raiding and railroading going on together.

As the war of the rebellion was inaugurated by a rush of Congressmen to picnic in the advance lines and to have a personal peep at the "situation," so the Indian war has been ushered in by the visit of what a telegram calls "Hon. BEN. WADE's Senatorial party" to the Plains. It was once a great chance for Congressmen to get a sight at "the rebs," so it is now, apparently, as great a curiosity to secure a view of "the reds." The Senatorial party pushed boldly out into the scene of hostilities, where the most bald-headed of them might well have trembled for his scalp. At Gen. AUGUR's camp, however, the party turned back, for Sioux are much unpleasanter captors than Southerners. Now, we need information quite as much whether all is quiet on the Platte, as we once needed that assurance with regard to the Potomac. We trust this Senatorial party, therefore, will make itself enough of a volunteer "Committee on the Conduct of the War" to report fully on the "poor Indian."

Large Fire in Lockhaven, Penn.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, June 12.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the stables of the Fallon House, at Lockhaven, and destroyed a large amount of property. The stables of the Fulton House were burned to the ground, and 19 horses perished in the flames. One wing of the Fallon House and WHITE's hotel were totally destroyed. The latter had just been enlarged and improved. Several large stores on Main-street, and a million feet of lumber belonging to SHAW & Co., were also consumed.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

THE MOBILE DISTURBANCE—LETTER FROM GEN. POPE.

The following official correspondence regarding the Mobile riots, is supplemental to previous reports:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Georgia, Alabama and Florida,) ATLANTA, Ga., June 1, 1867.

GENERAL: I notice in the papers that the summary given of the reports of Col. SHEPHERD and Gen. SWAYNE, of the riot at Mobile, and in my letter transmitting them, indicates that there is an absolute difference of opinion between Gen. SWAYNE and myself in relation to the apprehensions entertained of a riot upon that and similar occasions.

This difference of opinion is more in seeming than in reality, and arises entirely from the fact that neither in Gen. SWAYNE's report nor my letter were sufficient details given.

The inclosed report from Gen. DUNN will make clear wherein lies the misunderstanding.

There was no apprehension at the moment of any disturbance at the meeting, because the Mayor had assured the parties that he would take efficient measures to prevent disturbance. On this assurance the meeting was held without apprehension.

The fact that such apprehensions were generally entertained is not only found in this application to the Mayor for protection, but in the general uneasiness in Mobile for a long time previous.

Adherents of both political parties have again and again addressed me on the subject of apprehended disturbances, and while, on the one hand, I have been applied to on several occasions, both by letter and by Committees, to remove the Mayor and Chief of Police in Mobile, on the other hand I have been requested or advised to prevent public meetings of freedmen.

Both of these applications were made on the ground of apprehended disturbance or danger, and I look upon the late riot as a mere outcropping of the feelings and animosities which have long been prevalent in the city.

From what I can learn, I doubt if the removal of the Mayor and Chief of Police has been most satisfactory to the Union men or to the respectable rebels in Mobile.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) JNO. POPE, Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, General-in-Chief, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM GEN. DUNN.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Georgia, Alabama and Florida,) ATLANTA, Ga., June 1, 1867.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. John Pope, Commanding Third Military District, Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL: In the report of Maj.-Gen. SWAYNE, commanding the District of Alabama, respecting the riot at Mobile, in which I concurred, I wish to add: That from the best information I could obtain while in Mobile, there did not appear to have been an apprehension of a riot on that occasion. But this freedom from such apprehension appeared to be founded in a good degree upon an assurance previously given by the Mayor of the city, that he would protect the meeting from disturbance by a proper police force.

I am satisfied it was this assurance that gave the feeling of security with which the meeting assembled, and that without such assurance many who attended the meeting would not have been there.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) W. M. DUNN, Assistant Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate Third Military District.

ANOTHER DECAPITATION BY GEN. SHERIDAN PROBABLE.

A private telegram from New-Orleans, received here to-day, announces that SHERIDAN has another removal on the tapis, and that Judge JOHN W. THOMAS, of the Second District Court of Louisiana, in New-Orleans, usually called the Probate Court, is the prospective victim.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTIONISTS.

The indictments presented against the members of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana for making and assisting an unlawful assembly in holding their Convention, which was interrupted by the riot in New-Orleans last July, which were found by a Grand Jury under a charge of Judge ABELL, since removed by Gen. SHERIDAN, have been set aside, and a *nolle pros* has been entered on motion of Attorney-Gen. LYNCH in the First District Court of that city. He argued that the acts of the accused parties on which the indictments were found, consisted simply in being present at a deliberative meeting held for the avowed purpose of advancing, by peaceable and legal means, the interests and prosperity of the State, and that such meeting constituted no crime, offence or misdemeanor against the laws of Louisiana. That the right of the aforesaid parties and all other citizens of the United States to assemble and deliberate peaceably on any subject or matter whatsoever, is secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Louisiana.

THE NEW-ORLEANS SUB-TREASURY.

It is stated on good authority that the Treasury Department has received unofficial information from New-Orleans implicating a high official of the present State Government in the recent Sub-Treasury defalcation. It is asserted that while in the employ of the Treasury Department he became aware of the defalcation, but failed to report it as was his duty, and it was not discovered until Secretary MCCULLOCH sent a special agent, Mr. KNOX, to New-Orleans for the express purpose of examining the condition of the depository. The assets turned over by Messrs. WHITTAKER and MAY, the defaulting Louisiana Sub-Treasurers, although purporting to amount to $1,250,000, as security against loss for the Government, have been ascertained to be almost worthless. Among other securities presented by Mr. MAY was a draft of $400,000 on OAKE AMES, of Massachusetts, to which he signed the name of A. S. MANSFIELD, per THOS. P. MAY, which signature MANSFIELD repudiates as unauthorized by him. It is hardly probable that the Government will realize $500,000, although the defalcations amount altogether to the round sum of $1,600,000. Owing to the precarious condition of financial affairs in New-Orleans, Sub-Treasurer WALTON, appointed to succeed WHITTAKER, the defalter, finds great difficulty in getting acceptable bonds. Special Agent KNOX, of the Treasury Department, now in New-Orleans, has been instructed to examine the commercial *status* of the parties offered as securities, and to remain there until satisfactory bonds have been obtained. Mr. WALTON's reputation is sufficient to secure the best names of the section, but the Department, in the light of its recent experience, has become exceeding careful.

NORTHERN REPUBLICANS AT RICHMOND.

The assemblage of distinguished Northern Republicans in Richmond is composed of delegates from the Union Leagues of Boston, Chicago, New-York and Philadelphia, and their object is to reconciliate the conflicting interests in the Union Party of Virginia, mentioned in these dispatches last night. Judge UNDERWOOD and Mr. HUNNICUTT represent the extreme confiscation men in the conference, while the Unionists who are satisfied with the Congressional policy are represented by Gov. PEIRPOINT and JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

THE MINISTER FROM GREECE.

His Excellency the Greek Minister, Mr. RANGABEE, one of the most high-toned and eminent scholars and statesmen of Greece, and the first Minister ever appointed from Greece to the United States, arrived in Washington to-day, accompanied by his son, who officiates as his Secretary of Legation, and by the Greek Consuls of Boston and New-York. Mr. RANGABEE expresses himself highly pleased with the sympathetic reception which he received in Boston, and cherishes, like most Greeks, the most enthusiastic feeling of regard for the country.

QUARTERMASTER'S CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Twenty clerks were discharged from the office of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Deputy Quartermaster-General, some of whom have been engaged in that bureau for five years. No reason was given for their discharge. Only ten clerks remain in its employ.

THE COLUMBIAN LAW SCHOOL.

The annual commencement of the Columbian Law School, which occurred to-night in the National Theatre, was one of the most brilliant occasions of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The theatre was crowded from pit to dome with the élite of the District,—with an audience more than half of which was composed of ladies. J. V. CARLISLE, Esq., an eminent lawyer of this city, delivered the address, which was followed

by the ceremony of conferring degrees on the graduating class, which numbered sixty-one members. An agreeable feature of the occasion was the presentation of boquets to the graduates by friends in the audience. Rev. Dr. SAMPSON, President of the College, delivered the valedictory address.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The orders and forms for proceedings in bankruptcy have been printed, and the limited number authorized to be stricken off for the use of the Judges of the Supreme Court dispatched to them by the Clerk of the Court, who has no copies for general distribution. Applications to him are useless, and so numerous that they cannot be answered. Copies can be obtained from various booksellers.

THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM GREECE.

A. R. RANGABEE, Minister from Greece to this country; CLEON RANGABEE, Secretary of Legation; D. W. BOTASSI, Consul at New-York, and J. M. RODOCANACHI, Consul at Boston, arrived in this city today and are at Willard's. They will be at the State Department to-morrow, and be presented to the President by the Secretary of State on Friday.

SANDFORD CONOVER.

Judge LANDER, counsel in the case of CONOVER alias Dunham, convicted of perjury in connection with the conspiracy, in the investigation to-day in the Criminal Court, presented to Judge OLIN an affidavit of the prisoner as the basis of a motion for a new trial. The affidavit sets forth that he has recently discovered evidence which tends to show that some of the witnesses were untruthful. Judge OLIN expressed a wish that the motion be made in the Court in the General Term. It is understood that Judge LANDER subsequently abandoned his intention of filing the affidavit, and CONOVER will probably be taken to the Albany Penitentiary in a day or two.

REMAINS OF MEDICAL SUBJECTS.

During and since the war, Corcoran's building, on H-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, was occupied by the Government as a Medical Museum, and dissections were of frequent occurrence there. The building was used for this purpose until about nine months ago, when the Museum was removd to Ford's Theatre. This week circumstances led to an examination of the lot adjoining the first-named premises, when it was discovered that a number of hogsheads had been sunk in the ground, filled with the remains of human bodies, left there by the students. These were ordered to be removed, and the cavities filled with lime and other powerful disinfectants. Since the discovery of these deposits medical gentlemen attribute the unusual unhealthiness and sickness in that vicinity to the presence of these putrifying substances.

PRIZE FIGHT ON THE POTOMAC.

The excitement to-night among those interested with reference to the prize fight to take place to-morrow between SAM. COLYER and BARNEY AARON is intense. Persons are here from Northern and Western cities on their way to the scene of the forthcoming mill, among whom are a number of reporters for the Press. Several steamers will leave here to-night for Aquia Creek to convey those intending to witness the fight and also the combatants with their respective friends and backers. It is estimated that from 1,000 to 1,500 persons will leave Washington to-night on the steamers, including, it is said, gentlemen in prominent public positions. Tickets are sold at $5 a piece; but a number of counterfeits have been sold at $3. An immense pavilion has been erected at the fighting ground to accommodate two thousand spectators. The friends of the different parties are congregated in large force at the several sporting circles to-night discussing the events of to-morrow. It has been agreed that the fight shall commence between sunrise and 7 o'clock.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Mr. PAUL BAGLEY, Missionary to Japan, China, India, &c., lately addressed a note to Secretary SEWARD, referring to the ancient unrepealed edict making Christianity a capital offence in Japan, to which Acting Secretary F. W. SEWARD on June 4 replied: "The subject has already been brought to the attention of the Japanese Government."

PASSPORTS IN ROUMANIA.

Our Consul at Bucharest reports that the visé of passports is now required in Roumania, which formality was by a former decision dispensed with.

REVENUE INSPECTOR APPOINTED.

SAMUEL STRONG has been appointed Revenue Inspector for the District of Columbia, and a gentleman named Parsons Revenue Inspector for New-York and Brooklyn.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Frank J. Symmes, Chas. D. Bray, Cyrus D. Foss, George S. Gates and William S. Moore ordered to duty in the Naval Engine Workshop at Boston; Acting Third Assistant Engineers Julius S. Ogden, Theron Skell, Francis N. Trevor, and John Q. A. Ford, to duty at the Naval Engine Workshops at New-York; Third Assistant Engineers Jones Godrey, Chas. J. Purdee and Herschel Main, and Coast-Engineers James P. Wilson and Geo. D. McCarty to duty in the Naval Engine Workshops at Washington.

The following have been placed on waiting orders: Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Felix McCurgey and Ezra Leonard; Acting Ensign George E. Wingate and Mate Charles N. Cleveland.

Confiscation.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

The object of punishment should be prevention for the future, rather than vengeance for the past. This, which is true at all times, is specially important in cases of rebellion and attempted revolution. When kept within this description, the punishment, even of a large class, is less likely to stir sympathy for them. The spectator recognizes not only the justice, but the absolute necessity, of the infliction.

Confiscation of estates, especially landed estates, comes clearly within this rule. It has always been the most efficient and the least objectionable method of introducing any great social change. The Norman conquest of England was secured and made complete by a large measure of confiscation. The French Revolution achieved almost all that was really valuable in its results, by breaking up and distributing the great landed estates. This killed aristocracy in France. In our own revolution, Toryism was rooted up by confiscating the estates of the old Colonial Refugees. Land is the usual basis of government; the class that holds it must, in the long run, give tone and character to the Administration. It is manifestly suicidal, therefore, to leave it in the hands of the hostile party. Take our Southern States. The white race there hate the Union; their plan and hope is to cripple and baulk it. Military ill success has no more converted these rebels into loyal citizens than political failure has changed Northern Democrats into Republicans. The war has no more converted the Johnstons and the Hamptons than it has the Seymours and the Woods. Is it safe, then, to risk the return of such men to power? But they are certain to wield great power if they come back holders of broad lands, while the negro and the poor white are landless. The ballot is a great force; but so are intelligence and wealth. Now, for fifty years past, the men in England who had no ballot still had great intelligence and large wealth; but the history of their long struggle to obtain the ballot shows us the power of the landed class to resist the other forces of society. After ninety years' hard fight, between intelligence and wealth on one side and land on the other, the result is still incomplete. Many years will yet be consumed in the angry contest. Events, to be sure, move faster here; but, with the power now in our hands wholly to prevent the need of any such struggle, surely we should be mad to leave matters at the South in such condition as will produce it. Suppose that twenty-five years here will do more than fifty in England, in such a struggle—what then? Better, no doubt, to save even those twenty-five years, and begin at once the era of peace.

The South reconstructed, with the land left in the hands of its present owners, will bring us much nearer in likeness to Mexico than to England. In Mexico the Church held immense landed and other estates. Although successive chiefs conferred civil and political rights on the masses, they were still mere forms when brought to bear against the Church. She had the superstition of the people on her side, and the power of the landed wealth to back it. Just so at the South. The dependent classes, white and black, will for some time inevitably be overawed by the social prestige of the old masters. This element will much resemble the superstition of the Mexican. Standing behind the subtle force will be the land of those States. These two forces can hardly fail to exert most disastrous influence on Southern politics.

It may be urged that the white and black voters can buy land as their brothers do at the North. That will take time. Meanwhile, the enemy hold it. Confiscation is needed as much to weaken our enemy as to strengthen our friends. Without a large measure of confiscation, those States cannot be safely readmitted for seven or ten years. Confiscation is the only trustworthy barrier against another revolt. Not only is the rebel who loses his land weakened, but the man who succeeds to it, holding his estate only while the Federal Government stands, becomes our sure and trustworthy ally and defender. No class so sure to stand by the flag in any trouble as those who have invested their all in it.

Again, confiscation is mere naked justice to the former slave. Who brought the land into cultivation? Whose sweat and toil are mixed with it forever? Who cleared those forests? Who made those roads? Whose hand reared these houses? Whose wages are invested in those warehouses and towns? Of course, the negro's. Does the nation call it justice to turn out such a one penniless, ignorant, naked to begin the world? Why should he not have a share of his inheritance? We used to hear much of compensation. I am in favor of it—

"Pay ransom to the owner
And fill the bag to the brim.
Who is the owner? The slave is
And ever was. Pay him."

Compensate the slave. Divide with him what the past generation of blacks and whites have accumulated. The master's ill desert, the nation's need, security for the future and justice to the negro all demand confiscation. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Jefferson Davis in Canada—Rebel View of His Reception.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore (U. S.) Gazette.

NIAGARA, C. W., Thursday, June 6, 1867.

I have thought it would be gratifying to many readers of the *Gazette* to know of the kind reception extended in Canada to *our gallant and noble chief.*

Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. DAVIS at Montreal, Mr. MASON, now resident in Niagara, accompanied by Col. C. J. HELM, of Kentucky, late Consul of the Confederate States at Havana, went to Montreal to visit him. After spending one or two days there, Mr. DAVIS came with them to Niagara. The party came by steamboat up the St. Lawrence and across Lake Ontario. Along the route, wherever the boat stopped, he was received in the most enthusiastic manner. There is usually a delay of two hours at Kingston, and on reaching there, not being aware that their movements had been telegraphed from point to point, the party went ashore for a stroll, but were so soon surrounded by a crowd, all pressing around *the President* with cheers and congratulations, each begging to shake hands with him, that there was no resource left but to call a carriage and drive back to the boat, yet only to find there a larger crowd than they had left. Again on board the boat, the Chief of Police of Kingston officiated in introducing to Mr. DAVIS all who could get near enough for that purpose, while the boat remained at the wharf. It left amid heartfelt cheers.

When they arrived at Toronto there were between six and seven thousand persons at the wharf. It was with difficulty that Mr. DAVIS could reach the carriage that was waiting for him. Being detained for three or four hours waiting for the boat for Niagara, he went to the residence of Col. HELM, where a handsome lunch had been prepared, and where all the Confederates in the City, besides large numbers of Canadians, paid their respects to him. On his return to the boat he was again met by an equally large crowd, a large party of Confederates and Canadians accompanying him to Niagara. Arriving there, nearly the whole population were at the wharf to meet him, many doubtless impelled by curiosity to see one not only well-known to the world from his high public position, but whose cruel and brutal treatment by the enemy after he fell into their power has made his name a household word in nearly every hut, as well as every palace. There was also a large proportion who were anxious to evince their kind sympathy for the fallen chief. At Niagara he was the guest of Mr. MASON, and the night after his arrival he was serenaded by a fine band belonging to the town, it playing, among other airs, "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag." Mr. MASON invited the members of the band into his house to partake of some refreshment and to be presented to Mr. DAVIS, which they cordially accepted, all shaking hands with him and heartily congratulating him upon his presence once more on a soil where the laws enforce civil liberty. An earnest desire being expressed to see him by a large crowd outside, when "God Save the Queen" closed the serenade, Mr. DAVIS went out upon the verandah, and in a few remarks, most happily conceived and beautifully expressed, thanked them for the compliment paid, and the kind welcome extended to him. Then, with three hearty cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS," and "three more for Mr. MASON," the crowd dispersed. The next day all the principal citizens called upon him *en masse*, being introduced by the Mayor. A large party also came from Toronto to see him, spending a few hours, and returning the same day. Thus he has been made to feel that, although in the land of strangers, he is in the midst of friends desirous to evince their respect for the man, and *their sympathy for the victim of oppression and tyranny.*

His plans for the Summer are yet undecided, there being no foundation for the thousand absurd reports of what he has done or what he will do. If he remains in Canada he may spend it at this little town of Niagara, *where a pleasant Confederate society is springing up*, where the bracing winds from the lake may go far to reinvigorate his enfeebled constitution, and where he will be accessible to friends from the South, and yet removed from the prying curiosity so characteristic of the Yankee.

He left Niagara on Monday, the 3d, for Montreal, to rejoin his family.

The Internal Revenue Assessments—Tax on Sales—Errors Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday is published a note from an importer, who says:

"On making return of monthly sales to the United States Assessor, I am informed by him that any sales made through an auctioneer must be included in the amount upon which I pay tax, although said tax has been already paid by the auctioneer and by him deducted from account sales rendered me, so that, according to the Assessor's rule, I am compelled to pay the tax twice. This I (and all whom I have conferred with) deem unjust, and I would like to have your opinion as to whether this requiring us to pay double tax is legal."

To this the *Journal* makes reply, "the law specially exempts from the returns of dealers any sales made by or through another wholesale dealer on commission," all of which is perfectly true; but the *Journal* goes on to say, "by a fair interpretation, *as we should say*, all sales made through an auctioneer," should also be exempted. And further says the *Journal*:

"Certainly if the sale be made by the auctioneer, it is not made by the dealer himself, and he need not include it for taxation. There cannot be two parties, each of whom is liable to the tax upon one sale, and the bare assertion of it is ridiculous. The auctioneer must pay it, and it is clear that the merchant should omit it from his return. We know that one learned Assessor has decided, with quite a display of classical lore, that *quid alias fecit, fecit per se* (what one does through another he does himself,) and that the sale by the auctioneer is therefore the merchant's own sale, and liable to a tax. To which we reply, that the same rule applies to the tax itself, and its payment by the auctioneer is the merchant's own payment. If the auctioneer's sale is the merchant's sale, then the auctioneer's payment of tax is the merchant's payment; and there is a stronger reason for this interpretation, since the payment is actually charged by the auctioneer to the merchant's debit in the account of sales rendered."

Having given the whole of the *Journal's* argument, we turn to the law, and now mark how plain a tale shall put this sophistry down.

A long time ago (Aug. 4, 1865,) the Revenue Department went over this very subject, and after thorough discussion with the Secretary of the Treasury and other officers. On the subject before us they arrived at this result:

"It must be held, therefore, that the sales which a wholesale dealer makes through brokers and auctioneers, are to be included in the amount of annual sales upon which the license of such dealer is based, and that the license of the wholesale dealer *does not relieve the brokers and auctioneers through whom he makes his sales from their liability to taxation under sections 98 and 99 of the act of June 30, 1864.*"

This settled the principle that sales made through auctioneers were taxable both to the original party and to the auctioneer. Hence the following instructions for practice:

Instructions by Commissioner Rollins, Series 2, No. 4, April 26, 1866.

LICENSES—*Paragraph 2.* The licenses of dealers must be assessed upon the basis of all sales made through brokers, auctioneers, peddlers, and all other agents.

In the amendments of 1867 to the Revenue Laws, that section was slightly changed in phraseology, but not materially in purport. It now reads (see Instructions, series 3, No. 4, March 9, 1867, signed by Commissioner ROLLINS:)

2. The special tax of [wholesale] dealers must be assessed upon the tax of all sales made, either by themselves or through others, except those through other wholesale dealers on commission.

The operation of this section is limited entirely to wholesale dealers, and has not the remotest application to any other form of sale.

In addition to these orders, we quote from the text of the Revenue Laws, as amended up to March 26, 1867:

SECTION 79—PARAGRAPH 2.—That in estimating the amount of sales, the sales made through another wholesale dealer on commission shall not be again estimated as sold by the party by whom the sale is made.

The writer in the *Journal* was or should have been aware of these positive rules, which, one and all, contradict his theory. And he ought also to know that "a fair interpretation, as *we* should say," is by no means law. We all have our opinions of the propriety of this or that tax, but *Assessors have no discretion*, and however much they may admire the wisdom or the justice of outside advice, they are inflexibly bound to a strict construction of the *letter of the law;* they must follow as nearly as possible the rules prescribed from the Treasury Department; their business is purely executive, (and disagreeable enough it is) and insinuations that they are officious, or arrogant, or over-estimate their own importance, are both unkind and unjust, more especially when they spring from those whose familiarity with financial matters should make them thoroughly capable of judging of the unenviable labor and anxiety of these officers. JUSTICE.

Desertions from the Army—White and Colored Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 6th inst. I notice an article speaking of the great number of desertions from the army in service on the Plains, and adding:

"The fact is, desertions on the Plains have been alarming in number for the past two or three years. Messrs. WILSON and WADE pointed out the fact in the Senate long ago, and showed that the colored troops, on the contrary, were always faithful. On the score of economy, at least, it might be well to employ colored cavalry against the Indians, letting the two races play out the game of *rouge et noir.*"

As this article is calculated to create an erroneous impression in the popular mind, and as it iterates the unfounded assertion, hitherto unquestioned, of Senators WADE and WILSON in regard to the superior fidelity of colored troops, permit me to call your attention to the fact that Gen. CUSTER's command is composed of both white and colored cavalry—Seventh and Tenth Regiments; and also to a dispatch which appeared in your paper of the 1st inst., stating that thirty deserters from the Thirty-eighth Infantry (colored) had been roaming the country in the vicinity of Fort Hays—three of whom had committed a horrid rape, and were "a greater terror to the settlers than the Indians." It is known also to the writer that the records of the War Department will show but a slight difference in the percentage of desertions in the two classes of troops; and that in one instance—a change of station of two companies of the Thirty-eighth Infantry (colored)—twenty-four men deserted the night before the departure of the command, and the regiment, although composed of a class of men like Old Dog Tray, "ever faithful," seems to have kept it up ever since.

That "desertions on the Plains"—and elsewhere from the army—"have been alarming in numbers for the past two or three years" has not been the result of the peculiar "race, color, class or condition" of the troops, but is owing to the fact that the offence has been regarded during the war—and since—by the soldier as trivial, and by the community, the army and the Government with extreme leniency. No adequate punishment can legally be inflicted for the crime; and in consequence of the false sympathy of the public with the culprits, it is almost impossible to arrest and punish them—even to the extent of the law. The alarming frequency of desertions prior to 1833 caused, on the recommendation of President JACKSON, the revival of punishment by stripes and lashes for the crime. To check so serious an evil now will require some change in our military code, and by advocating and effecting that, the NEW-YORK TIMES will confer a blessing upon the army, and mitigate the annoyances, terrors and taxes of the people. F.

Gen. Hancock's Destruction of the Indian Villages.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been shown a slip cut from your paper of the 25th of May last, headed "Correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES," and dated Fort Kearny, May 20, without signature.

This letter is filled with erroneous statements. In writing this, however, (for which I ask a place in your columns,) I only assume to speak for myself and in reply to the following quotation: "Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH, now commanding the Department of the Arkansas, and Inspector-Gen. DAVIDSON, of Major-Gen. HANCOCK's Staff, remonstrated with the commanding General—nay, almost begged that he would not burn the camp."

The facts are as follows: The Sioux and Cheyennes fled their villages on the 14th of April last, without holding the interview Gen. HANCOCK desired with them at their camps. On the morning of the 15th ult., Gen. A. J. SMITH and myself were summoned to Gen. HANCOCK's tent, and our views asked with regard to the destruction of the villages. I was in favor of preserving them, on grounds of policy alone, and which I then stated. The General decided to let the camps stand. A guard of a Captain and one company were kept stationed in them, and all property belonging to Indians that had been taken by our men was returned, and the villages guarded with the most scrupulous care.

On the evening of the 18th inst. a report from Gen. CURTIS, who had been sent to follow the fleeing Indians, was received, from which I extract as follows:

CAMP SEVENTH CAVALRY, DOWNER'S STATION, SMOKY HILL, April 17, 1867—9:30 P. M.

* * * * After my arrival here I learned from the people of the Overland Mail Company the following: Indians supposed to be Sioux, and others not known, have been crossing this line and going north since yesterday morning. It is expected that all travel will cease on this route, owing to the depredations of the Indians. The latter have begun their long promised attacks. They yesterday attacked Lookout Station, which is the third east of this one and first this side of Hays. They killed and burned the three men employed at the Station; also burned the Station and ran off eight horses and four mules. They scalped one of the men after burning others. They also robbed the Station east of Lookout. * * * There is no doubt but that the depredations committed at Lookout were by some of the same Indians who deserted their lodges at Pawnee Fork, and whose trail I followed until they broke into small bands. It is the opinion here that the Indians are now on their return to the Platte, and that a portion of them at least are a part of those connected with the Phil-Kearny massacre.

The attacks of the Indians upon the stations of the Overland Mail Company have been threatened and expected all Winter. The attacks have been made, however, sooner than expected, as it had been fixed "when grass comes up" by the Indians. I will endeavor to reach the Indians. If I succeed I shall treat them as enemies at once."

On this report Gen. HANCOCK determined to destroy the camps of the Sioux and Cheyennes on Pawnee Fork, and it was done accordingly five days after they left them, on the morning of the 19th ult.

So far as I am concerned in your correspondent's letter, I have to say that I look upon the act as a punishment most justly inflicted.

I am, Sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Letter from Gen. Longstreet.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, June 7, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

In your paper of yesterday I notice the following paragraph, viz.: "There is another very extraordinary case exhibited in the publication of a letter from one of the bravest and stoutest of the late Confederate Generals, who gives in his adhesion to a party whose whole policy seems to be one of vindictive persecution and abuse of his late Confederates in arms."

I think this paragraph is calculated to mislead the public as to my views and my motives. If my letter had been published with the strictures, I should have had no cause of complaint. Or if you had explained that its whole tenor was expressive of a desire to relieve my "late confederates in arms" of the unnatural condition in which they have been placed *by the progress of revolution*, I should offer no complaint or explanation upon your comments.

I am well satisfied that order cannot be organized out of confusion as long as the conflicting interests of two parties are to be subserved. The war was made upon Republican issues, and it seems to me fair and just that the settlement should be made accordingly.

This conviction, together with the views expressed in my letter, and your invitation, in March last, to express my opinions upon politics, are my excuses for speaking and for making the concessions that I think due, and for offering my counsel to the people.

If I understand the object of politics, it is to relieve the distress of the people and to provide for their future comfort. The course that I advise will be sure to meet this view and do justice to all. In times of great ease and comfort I should not presume to interfere with politics, no matter what technicalities or special pleadings might be adopted by parties. But these are unusual times, and call for practical advice.

If the paragraph that I have quoted had reference to my letter, I ask that you will do me the favor to publish this and my letter as soon as you may find convenient space for them.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, JAMES LONGSTREET.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROVIDENCE IN NEW-YORK.—The Mayor, Aldermen and other officers of the City of Providence arrived in New-York yesterday morning, and are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel. They come here by invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, their object being to inspect the reformatory and pauper institutions of the City, with a view to improvements in similar institutions in Providence. They visited Randall's and Blackwell's Islands yesterday, in company with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and also called on the Mayor at the City Hall. They are accompanied by two members of the City Press of Providence, who will see to it that their constituents are duly acquainted with their movements and doings while in Gotham. The following are the names of the party: Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor; Aldermen Angell, Coggeshall, Jones, Curry, Hopkins, Lester and Burgess; S. W. Brown, City Clerk; J. M. Cross, Auditor; Dr. E. M. Snow, Superintendent of Health, and H. Chaffin, Warden of the Dexter Asylum. The Providence *Journal* is represented by Mr. Gardiner and the Providence *Press* by Mr. Foster.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—At 3:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, a kerosene oil lamp exploded in the appartments of Mr. LAUDERFELT, on the third and top floor of the tenement building No. 154 Norfolk-street. The flames spread with rapidity and extended to the roof, thence to those of Nos. 154½ and 156, resulting in their complete destruction. Mr. LAUDERFELT sustains a loss of $200 on furniture, insured for $500 in the Germania. The first floor of No. 154 is occupied as a grocery by L. ERLE, whose loss on stock by water is $300, insured for $500 in the Hamilton. The remainder of the damaged tenements were occupied by a number of indigent families, whose aggregate loss is about $1,000, no insurance. The premises are owned by ROBERT FANNING, and are damaged to the extent of $1,500, fully insured in City companies.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, M. C., Connecticut; Hon. Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, and Col. Bissell, Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas. Gens. Weitzel, Heintzelman and Tower, U. S. A., and J. Mariscal, Mexican Consul at Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieut.-Col. Earle, Canada, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. John B. Alley, Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Buffalo, and Hon. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, are at the Astor House. Gen. Reese, U. S. A., is at the Bancroft House.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.—A special meeting of the American Free Trade League was held yesterday afternoon to consider a proposition made by the American Industrial League to publish a journal at the joint expense of the two Leagues, to promulgate Free-trade theories and arguments. Messrs. STERN, PELL and SANDS were appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Industrial League upon the subject, and the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE REV. MR. FERRALL.—The funeral of Rev. PETER FERRALL, recently deceased, will take place to-day, at St. Theresa's Church. A grand requiem mass will be celebrated at 10½ o'clock, after which the funeral oration will be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH WOODS, a class-mate of deceased, who was educated at St. John's College, Fordham. The remains will be deposited in the priest's vault of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION POSTPONED ONE WEEK.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather, which has prevented the proper maturing of the strawberry crop, the Exhibition, which was to have been held next Tuesday and Wednesday, has been postponed until Tuesday and Wednesday, June 25 and 26. See advertisement.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the *Scotia* for Liverpool yesterday were Gen. HOOKER and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP. Gen. HOOKER was accompanied to the steamer by a number of his friends and companions in arms.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BROOKLYN.—JAMES DONALDSON, residing at No. 139 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, aged about forty years, by trade a machinist, is under arrest at the Forty-second Precinct Station-house, charged with the murder of his wife, a young and interesting-looking woman, under the following-mentioned circumstances: It appears that between 1 and 2 o'clock the accused entered his abode (a tenement bulding of five or six stories) and found his wife in a state of intoxication, as he alleges. A violent altercation took place between them, which resulted in DONALDSON's beating the unfortunate woman, either by his fists or in some other manner, in such a way as to cause her death—inasmuch as she was discovered lifeless in an out-house connected with the premises about 6 o'clock last evening. After diligent search DONALDSON was arrested by Sergeant CROWE and Officer MCMAHON, and is now in custody awaiting the action of the Coroner.

The Brooklyn *Press* is a candidate for favor among our neighbors, which made its first appearance last evening. For the opening number it is more than creditable in every respect. Typographically it is neat, and as a newspaper it promises to be lively and fresh. The whole sheet has the look of health and success.

The Sunday Tyranny.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, June 8.

It has constantly been the tendency of man, under all forms of progress, to control the opinions of his neighbor by the use of force. In the earlier ages and among the ruder nations, this tendency first developed itself in desultory malice, next in associated persecutions, and finally it culminated in extended civil wars. The stranglings of India; the bloody holocausts made to the African Fetish, and the pious thirst for blood which characterized the fathers of the Holy Inquisition, were only phases of the common tendency of zeal and ignorance to enforce their dogmas by the sword. An instinct for civil liberty, however, far more generous than could spring from even the most enlightened spirit of sect, made constant battle against this barbarous tendency; and, growing by degrees, it finally won its crowning victory at the time of the restoration, under CHARLES the Second. There were, it is true, subsequent alterations and relapses of forcible opinion; ebbs and flows of bigotry directed by the hand of power, but the bond between Church and State was practically broken; and though the Government recognized an Established Church, every man in England was free, so far as danger to his person was concerned, to worship God as he pleased. There was but one set of narrow-minded malcontents who could not endure these beneficent reforms, and who, hating the advancing spirit of religious liberty which had virtually emancipated the Catholic and Jew, turned their backs upon their native land, and brought their intolerance to a new market in this country. These apostles of a harsh fanaticism, who were virtually driven from England because of their intolerable bigotry, landed in the *Mayflower* at Plymouth Rock, and at once laid the foundation of that harsh Puritan *régime*, which has retarded the domestic liberties of the American people at least half a century, behind the personal and household liberties of the people of all Western Europe. These "Pilgrims," of whom it is not too much to say that this country would have been benefited had they sunk with the *Mayflower* in mid-ocean, began at once upon their arrival in New-England to take society by the collar and to dress it down to its opinions, with whippings and duckings for neglect of church observances, and with puttings in the stocks for such offences as scolding or for getting drunk. They began by slaughtering the Indians right and left; they exhibited no toleration for any other sect; and they persecuted the unoffending Quakers with particular malignity, even going to the extent of selling white women of that sect into Slavery, from the auction block, because they non-conformed. They had laws against a man kissing his wife on Sunday, and against staying away from church; and they even went to the length of imposing capital punishment upon some of the most refractory of these offenders, (whom they could get rid of in no other way,) by denouncing them as wizards and witches, and by putting them to the mild trials of walking over heated iron bars, or of endeavoring to float in five-fathom water with twenty-pound weights to their feet. With these bigots a high-bred horse was an especially ungodly animal; and they so effectually excommunicated him from social toleration, that even to this hour a large portion of the good ladies of this country shudder at the bare idea of a horse-race. But the chief evidence of the rigor of this iron-handed sect was shown in the absolute possession which they took of Sunday. They claimed to own this day entirely for their own opinions; and denying to men of all other religious beliefs any liberty upon that day whatever, they sealed up every shop and household with the law of silence, and condemned the air solely to the tolling of church bells. In all the rest of the world—saving only in this *free* country—Sunday was given up by the Governments and by the preachers of all creeds to the amusements of the people; while in France, a devout Catholic Empress, who shares with her Protestant sister of England a devoted love for the race-course, has no hesitation in presiding with the ladies of her court, over the Sabbath contests of the turf.

Endeavoring to keep pace with the religious liberty of Europe, the people of this country have repeatedly endeavored to break down this Puritan despotism, and recover possession of their domestic and religious rights. Some headway has been made in this, of course. The Quakers are allowed to live. Other sects are sourly tolerated. A man now kisses his wife when he will; persons obnoxious to the Synod can no longer be condemned to death as wizards, and non-conformists may stay away from church on Sunday, and in this City may even go out of town, if they stubbornly so please. But those who elect to remain in town on Sunday, in the City of New-York, are required by the dominant minority to resign all their notions of religious liberty; and Catholic and Jew, Essenian and Seventh-day Baptist knuckle, like so many captured sects, at the inexorable Puritan's feet. It is amazing to behold this cowardice on the part of the community; but the hard old pilgrim has enjoyed so many years of triumph, has been so successful in socially damning all who have made efforts to break down his *regimé*, that it requires bold spirits to venture to confront him.

The special representatives of this old spirit of religious barbarism in this City, are the Excise Commissioners; and their particular rod of power is the new Excise Law. This law is the work of the country counties where the Puritan element prevails; and with a discrimination which is common to that element, it inflicts disabilities upon the citizens of the Metropolitan District which it does not apply to the favored constituents of those who voted for the bill.

The New-York Excise Law not only thus invidiously discriminates between the appetites of the metropolitan citizen and the Puritan majority which passed it, but it takes absolute possession of Sunday for the Puritan creed, and likewise for social notions and observances. It pays no respect to the Jew or to the Catholic, the Seventh-day Baptist, or those sects of Christians which believe the Sabbath begins on Saturday evening and runs the allotted period of a day; but it stretches its restraints until Monday morning sunrise, and stamps out the laws of appetite, in the way of stimulating drinks, for thirty hours.

It was the hope of the City when this intolerable law was promulgated that the Commissioners appointed under it would make some allowance for the habits of our citizens, and show a liberal comprehension of the fact that its population is largely composed of persons from foreign countries, who having acquired a broad sense of Sunday liberty from their former Governments and their religious teachers, would feel the Sunday restrictions of the law to be an intolerable hardship. But the Commissioners fancied themselves to be natural representatives of the principle of governing mankind by force; and believing, probably, that the general sense of discipline inculcated by six years of war, and the great prestige gained for police authority by the suppression of the July riots, would enable them to carry through anything they pleased, they relaxed nothing from the statute; nay, instead of softening any one of its conditions, they rather aggravated its worst features and treated the hopeless class of liquor dealers whom the Legislature had slung to them to domineer over, as if they were so many dogs. They showed themselves good representatives of COTTON MATHER, and of all those early zealots who believe that men ought to conform to the religious views of those who are in authority; so they increased all the worst hardships of the law, and actually conspired together to wrest applicants for licenses of some of the poor liberties which the law left to them, by extorting humiliating pledges, as conditions precedent to the giving of the licenses, which the original law had made it their absolute duty to grant.

As an evidence of the arrogant spirit in which these gentlemen proceed in their subjugation of the City, one of them, on being respectfully asked by a restaurant keeper if the bottle of wine ordered by a party with their supper, at ten minutes before midnight, might not be finished at the meal, should that meal last a few minutes beyond 12, replied abruptly: "No; every decent man should be at home at 12 o'clock at night!" Another of the Commissioners snubbed an applicant for a license, who had brought suit against a detective for an unwarrantable trespass on his premises, by saying: "We don't know about giving you a license; we hear you are fighting the Police!" And a third prominent member of the Commission sent word to an applicant who had been kept hanging by the eyelids for some time, and who was an outside witness against a policeman in a case of consequence, that "if he would but leave town for a few days, till that policeman's case was over, there would be no further trouble in relation to his license."

Now all these things show that the Excise Commission is an organized despotism and a relic of sectarian barbarity, which it is the duty of this community to quash. It was imposed upon the people of this district in known opposition to the wishes of a majority of its citizens, and it therefore lacks that essence of legitimacy which is requisite to all local laws. It should be resisted, moreover, upon moral grounds, for all of its assumed premises are false. It assumes, in the first place, that fermented drinks and alcohol are poisonous and demoralizing, when in fact the most celebrated chemists describe them as wholesome and nutricious. Writers of eminence who have studied the use of those liquors by the light of science and philosophy, point to the populace of Spain as the most frightfully poor of the European nations, notwithstanding their general abstinence from stimulating drinks. The people of France, previous to the great revolution of 1772, were so steeped in poverty, that three-fourths of them could get no wine to drink; while now they have reached an enviable prosperity, by being able to make wine a regular portion of the peasant's food. Finally, learned and scientific writers do not hesitate to ascribe the decadence of the Mahommedan races, who were once masters of a large part of Europe, to their entire abstinence from fermented and stimulating drinks. Nevertheless, the Commissioners of Excise of the Metropolitan District do not see why any man should want to drink a glass of stimulating liquor, because, forsooth, they drink none themselves. And in this liberal mood they are determined that the citizens of this district shall not have any stimulating drinks here, for the thirty hours, at least, which branch away from Sunday noon, or during the small hours of the night. If you ask them why, they will not be satisfied with assuming that it is the law, but will tell you that intemperance is productive of insanity. One of the advocates of this theory had the effrontery recently to state before the Legislature of Massachusetts, by way of advocating a sort of military necessity to suppress the whole retail liquor traffic, that there were fifty thousand deaths from insanity, caused by intemperance, in the United States every year; but the pious impostor was soon collared in his fraud, by the statistics of all the public hospitals from 1830 down to 1856, which show but 14,935 cases of deaths by insanity during the whole of that period; and of this grand total, those set down to intemperance, were only 1,536, or barely more than one in ten. In the census of the hospital known as the Hartford Retreat, we find the 812 deaths attributed to alcoholic insanity confronted by 740 caused by religious excitement. Should preaching, therefore, be prohibited? In commenting upon these tables and this latter fact, Gov. ANDREW says: Suppose you compare the number of persons made crazy by religious excitement, with the number of sinners reported as converted, and find the ratio greater than the ratio of alcoholic insanity, what is to prevent the application of the temperance doctrine of military necessity to suppress sensational preaching? If the decorous doctrines of the Church of Rome do not produce this religious insanity and ranting Methodism does, why should we not suppress the sermons of the Methodists by act of Legislature? At least, we may ask if the Catholics, whose priests deny the moral validity of "prohibition," and believe in a cheerful Sunday for the people, instead of the grim "quiet Sunday" which reigns under the Excise despotism, are to be subjected to the dogmas of our Puritan church dignitaries?

These interrogatories are potent. They involve the whole cause of human liberty; and it will be a degrading blemish upon the record of New York, if she submits much longer to this brutal tyranny. To quote again from Governor ANDREW—freedom is the first necessity of man's development. HE who governs the universe and made man's capacity to choose between good and evil, knew better than to trust it to the expedients of political society. There is, in principle, no odds in proscribing an article of diet and prescribing a dose of physic, by law. If the theory of arguing from abuse to use is to prevail in law, the next thing will be to provide for the taking of calomel or Epsom salts by statute. If the Government restrain one man of his just liberty to regulate his private conduct and affairs, then it usurps undelegated powers, and assumes to punish one man in advance for the possible fault of another. The argument that one man must be restrained because another may offend, is the very corner-stone of despotism. The universal pretext of every despotism is, that liberty is dangerous to society.

We are glad to learn, however, that active measures are in progress to make a general protest in this City against the continuance of this degrading despotism; and we are particularly pleased to know that the protest is to be made openly and boldly. Last Sunday nearly all the German dealers in lager were selling; and the Police knew it. But they were selling in secret. We trust, however, that this unworthy method will soon be dropped, and the sale become open as well as general. Selling in secret has the *appearance* of violating the law, while it really is not doing so, and thus demoralizes the attitude of honorable dealers with the look of crime. There is no crime in a man selling, at any time, anything which the law has made lawful merchandise; and the imposition of a license law, which is in itself (like all license laws) unconstitutional, cannot for a moment deprive lawful merchandise from "the inherent right of disposal." We hail, therefore, the movements which are now going forward for a great mass meeting of the people, and firmly believe that the Metropolitan District will, by common resolution, drop its Excise fetters on the day that meeting is held.

The tax lists of internal revenue for the Eighth District—Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—are now ready for payment at the office of THOMAS E. SMITH, Collector, at his office in the bank under the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The office has been thoroughly refitted, with more light and convenience for its business than heretofore.

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Sold Everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

American watches in every variety at manufacturers' prices; a specialty with us since their introduction. T. B. BYNNER & CO., Nos. 189 Broadway and 155 and 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Tribute of Thanks to Genius.

In four years use, says Mrs. Thompson, of Elgin, Ill., my machine has never been out of order; nor have I broken one needle. I have no knowledge of any other sewing-machine which requires so little skill to operate it as the Willcox & Gibbs. Thanks to the genius of its inventors, there is no longer any necessity for delicate and nervous women to bother their brains, or wear out their strength and patience over complicated, double-thread machines.—*Advertisement.*

BARTLETT's Reversible Sewing-machines run backward or forward. Reversible presser foot, &c. A new style at $25. General office, 569 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Well To-day, Sick To-morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why, then, does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climate influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Healthy Breast Milk and Comstock's Rational Food are the same in chemical ingredients and equally nourishing for infants. Sold at 57 Cortlandt-st.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their Laundry Soap, believing it to afford greater actual value and economy in consequence of its absolute purity and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than any other household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. with great ease. Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes and Cards in the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is Universally [illegible]

Are You Disturbed at Night?

And broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hull's Demulcent and Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Mark the fact, that at no other establishment in America, is there such an unlimited field for selection in Straw Hats as at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

BRUYN—BUTTERS.—On Tuesday, June 11, in St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., by Rev. George Waters, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. W. Sayres, CHAS. D. BRUYN to JESSIE BUTTERS, daughter of the late Archibald and Mary B. Butters, of New-York.

HALLOCK—BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 11, by Rev. Horace G. Hinsdale, of Bridgeport, Conn., Rev. LEAVITT H. HALLOCK, of Berlin, Conn., to MARTHA, daughter of Henry Butler. No cards.

LOUNSBURY—WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, June 12, at the Washington-square R. D. Church, by Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton, PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss JENNIE WRIGHT, daughter of Neziah Wright, Esq., of this City.

RICKETTS—HASKINS.—On Wednesday, June 12, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, J. BREWERTON RICKETTS to ADELAIDE C. HASKINS, both of this City.

SOUTHWORTH—WHITE.—On Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. J. L. Peck, JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, Jr., to CATHARINE, eldest daughter of John E. White, Esq., all of New-York.

SEGUINE—WINENT.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. A. Compton, A. M. SEGUINE to JENNIE WINENT, both of Staten Island.

STOW—GREGORY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, June 10, by Rev. R. N. Merritt, JOHN AUGUSTUS STOW to EMMA FRANCES, youngest daughter of the late Benj. P. Gregory.

WHITNEY—LESTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., HENRY EDWARD WHITNEY, of Washington, D. C., to HELEN CAMDEN, daughter of Joseph H. Lester, of the former place.

DIED.

BENNER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday, June 10, MARY, wife of Robert Benner, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the house of Mr. Benner, on Thursday next at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The Harlem boats leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 1½ o'clock P. M., and land at Astoria.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, June 11, of consumption, HATTIE L., daughter of Harriet L. and the late William Clark, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 210 East 53d-st.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, June 11, ANN D. JACKSON, relict of the late Archibald Jackson, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son, James Jackson, and son-in-law, Robert Henry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 345 West 22d-st.

KING.—At his residence in this City, after a short but severe illness, JAMES GORE KING, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel Thursday, June 13, at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday morning, June 11, RICHARD GARRETT LAWRENCE, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Keech, No. 44 3d-av., on Thursday at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LIEBENAU.—On Tuesday, June 11, WILLIAM F. LIEBENAU.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his brother, J. H. Liebenau, No. 209 West 18th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

POMEROY.—On Tuesday, June 11, JANE BROUWER, widow of George Pomeroy, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 241 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RUSSELL.—On Wednesday morning, June 12, ABBIE C., youngest child of George F. and Emma C. Russell, aged 9 months.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Daniel E. Gavit, 124 E. 13th-st., near 2d-av. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

SEBRING.—On Wednesday morning, June 12, ELLEN EARLE, wife of Jacob L. Sebring, in the 49th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., are invited to attend her funeral from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

STARRITT.—On Wednesday morning, June 12, after a short and severe illness, HELLEN A., wife of William Starritt, aged 36 years and one day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Naval Lodge No. 69, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 413 10th-av., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

SANDFORD.—At her residence, No. 121 East 24th-st., on Tuesday evening, June 11, MARY, relict of John Sandford, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WARD.—On Monday, June 10, THOMAS W. WARD, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family and the members of Prudence Lodge, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Middle Dutch Reformed Church, Harrison-st., near Court, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, June 12, after a short illness, CHRISTOPHER C. WILLIAMS, aged 50 years.

Funeral to-day, (Thursday,) from the Church of St. James, 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WEED.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, June 12, of heart disease, MARY E. WEED, the beloved wife of Edward A. Weed, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held in St. Luke's Church, in Darien, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at 27th-st. on the arrival of the 1 o'clock Express train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend.

OFFICIAL—[No. 140.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 11, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, short dark hair, full face, side whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, heavy cloth coat, ribbed vest, light woolen pants, good boots. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.

Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Are now constructing a railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done Sept. 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, California, during 1870:

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and, at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $251,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of
NINE PER CENT.
and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall-st.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

The subscription books to the Capital Stock are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

☞ The principal part of the Capital being subscribed, the Commissioners will shortly close the books. Persons desirous of securing some of the Stock should make their application at once, personally, or by letter directed to National Trust Company, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

The payments for Stock in this Company are unusually easy. Parties desiring to do so can pay in full, at once, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

☞ Small subscriptions, as well as large ones, are received.

The payments are as follows:
At time of subscribing 25 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

The average date of the above payments is Sept. 12, 1867.

ELISHA A. PACKER, JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
THOMAS W. SHANNON, HENRY C. CARTER,
THOMAS B. READ, Commissioners.

The success of other Trust Companies, and the high prices of their stocks in the market, are sufficient evidence of the profitable character of the business, and the Trustees feel justified in recommending the stock of this Company to capitalists and others seeking a safe investment.

It is believed that the stock of this Company is more desirable than that of most other moneyed corporations, and as safe as Government Securities; that the increase in the value of the stock will be more rapid than Government Bonds, and the dividends quite equal to, if they do not exceed, the interest of such bonds.

PELOUBET
ORGANS AND MELODEONS!

Unanimously awarded the first prize, A GOLD MEDAL, as the "best Cabinet Organs," at the last Fair of the American Institute, New-York, and the first premium whenever and wherever exhibited since.

Their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, and unequaled pedals, give them great superiority for CHURCHES, HALLS, PARLORS and SCHOOLS.

PEDAL ORGANS, one to three banks of keys, $250 to $1,500.

WITHOUT PEDALS, single and double banks, $60 to $450.

The largest variety of reed instruments in the Union constantly on hand at our
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS,
NO. 841 BROADWAY.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ADDRESS
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, NO. 841 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Instruments sold on installments on favorable terms.

SALOON TABLES.
IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES,
On hand and made to order, together with
ALL KINDS OF IRON FURNITURE.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer DEUTCHLAND, will close at this office on THURSDAY, June 13, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POEMS BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PATIENCE OF HOPE."

THIS DAY in crown 8vo, vellum cloth, gilt top. Price $2.
POEMS.
By DORA GREENWELL,
Author of "The Patience of Hope."
New Edition, with many additional Poems.

THIS DAY, in 24mo, neatly bound in cloth. Price $1.
DEALINGS WITH THE FAIRIES.
By GEORGE MCDONALD,
Author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood."
With 12 pictures, engraved by Dalziel Brothers, from drawings by Mr. Hughes.
G. ROUTLEDGE & SONS, No. 416 Broome-st., New-York, and all Booksellers.

JUST ISSUED.
"CARMINA YALENSIA,"

A new collection of College Songs and Music, as sung by the students of Yale and other colleges with pianoforte accompaniments, compiled and arranged by FERD. V. D. GARRETSON, of the Class of 1866, and comprising all the old popular and standard college songs, with numerous pieces not hitherto published. The famous "Wooden Spoon Lanciers," and the "Song of the Spoon," also the celebrated "Christmas Anthem," as sung by the Beethoven Society of Yale, are included in this collection. One volume, royal octavo, cloth, $1 50; mailed, prepaid, on receipt of price. The usual discount to the trade.
TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO.,
Publishers, No. 229 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, 1867, at 8 o'clock. Executive Committee will meet at quarter to 8.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
C. H. HALL, A. J. PLUMB, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES;
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 12, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $9 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive 45 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $6 65 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also commercial credits.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c. &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.

2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:

Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,

Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.

3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.

4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July, A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS,
WANTED BY
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108 3/8	108 1/2	June, 7-30	105 3/4	105 7/8
Coupon, 1881	112 5/8	112 3/4	July, 7-30	105 3/4	105 7/8
5-20 Regist'd '62	106 5/8	106 7/8	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119 3/4	....
5-20 Coupon, '62	109 7/8	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118 3/4	119 1/4
5-20 Coupon, '64	106 5/8	106 3/4	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118 1/4	118 3/4
5-20 Coupon, '65	106 7/8	107	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117 5/8	117 7/8
5-20 " new, '65	109 1/4	109 3/8	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116 3/4	117 1/4
10-40 Registered	99 7/8	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116 1/4	116 3/4
10-40 Coupon	99 7/8	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115 1/4	115 3/4
Gold	137 1/8	137 3/8	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114 3/4	115 1/4
August, 7-30	106 1/8	106 3/8	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114 1/4	114 3/4

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7-30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."

$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,

BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

F. E. WORCESTER,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKER,
No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 8.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent. are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing 6 per cent. interest in lawful money.

These Bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government securities.

For Sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

OMAHA AND THE WEST.—A GENTLEMAN of much business experience in New-York, with highest references and some capital, going to Omaha and beyond, would like to arrange with parties here for the transaction of any business mutually advantageous. Address M. R. L., Box No. 2,567 Post-office.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 20th day of July, 1867, to the holders of said stock as shown by the books of said Company at the close of business on the 20th of June.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and open on the morning of July 22, 1867.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.

C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their new fire-proof banking house, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1. German spoken.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO ANY RESPONSIBLE PARTY wanting a steady, safe, cash-paying business, averaging $20 to $40 per day, with a good lease of store and dwelling, if required, on the best avenue in the City, and established 13 years; will be sold cheap for cash; no night work; good reasons will be given for selling. For further particulars apply (for one week) at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS, PATTERNS and fixtures, with the business of the late Timothy Conner, deceased, brass finisher, at No. 25 Centre-st., New-York. Application to be made to GEORGE F. MERKLEE, Executor, at No. 77 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

GEO. F. MERKLEE, ALFRED B. SANDS, Executors.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 22 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE—One of the best in Brooklyn; fitted up in splendid style; well established. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BOOT AND SHOE store, near Astor House, doing a very large and fine retail business; $14,000. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 43.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 3, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 1ST JULY NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following day, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows: Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; (and Pictou at Boston Yard;) No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17 Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards and Naval Asylum:

BOSTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NEW-YORK.

Nos. 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29.

PENSACOLA.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards, on application to the Bureau. These schedules will be ready for delivery on the 20th of June, inst.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron and Rivets.	No. 22. Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 24. Firewood.
No. 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.	No. 25. Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 6. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c.	No. 27. Black Walnut, Cherry, &c.
No. 8. Leather Belting, Hose, &c.	No. 28. Mahogany & White Holly.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns, &c.
No. 10. Engineers' Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineers' Tools.	No. 31. Hydraulic Jacks, &c.
No. 12. Engineers' Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour, Crucibles, &c.
No. 13. Machinery.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 15. Brass and Copper Tubes.	No. 35. Anthracite Coal.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 36. Bituminous Coal.
No. 17. Iron Nails, Bolts, Nuts, &c.	No. 37. Sand, Lime, &c.
No. 18. Copper.	No. 38. Brick.
No. 19. Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	No. 39. Files.
No. 20. White Lead.	No. 40. Charcoal.
No. 21. Zinc Paint	No. 41. Iron Tubes.
	No. 42. Dudgeon's Pumps.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 3., 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:

At Washington City, D. C.—300 tons of coal, 800 cords of wood.
At Portsmouth, N. H.—125 tons of coal, 220 cords of wood.
At Charlestown, Mass.—170 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.
At Brooklyn, N. Y.—350 tons of coal, 60 cords of wood.
At Philadelphia, Penn.—125 tons of coal, 80 cords of wood.
At Gosport, Va.—100 tons of coal, 90 cords of wood.
At Pensacola, Fla.—125 cords of wood.
At Mound City, Ill.—100 tons of coal, 20 cords of wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned,

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the *erection* of a *Stable* and *Forage-room* at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, 84 feet long by 30 feet wide and 12 feet high to eaves, with addition 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, with shingle roof.

Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Builders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,000, for the faithful performance thereof.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any and all of the bids, if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Building Stables and Forage-room at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assist. Quart'r-Gen., U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL,
No. 127 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA MATTING.—Sealed proposals for this article will be received until July 1, to be addressed "Committee on Buildings," with samples and price per hundred yards.

JAMES GALWAY, T. BAILEY MYERS, Committee on Buildings.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES R. LEAMING,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL,
HENRY V. MEAD,
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS STACOM,
THOMAS KINE,
H. H. LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

J. H. TIETJEN,
FRED. SHUITZ,
J. G. DIMOND,
JNO. HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINOR,
Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WESLEY S. YARD,
A. H. PRIDE,
EDWARD M. BANKS,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHAGAN,
Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN JASPER,
JOHN M. HILCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

D. H. KNAPP,
JOHN STRATTON,
JOHN SCALLON,
L. N. FULLER,
CHAS. PLACE,
Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

PETER RELYEA,
FRED. GERMANN,
WM. H. TRACY,
J. H. IRWIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-st., between Second-av. and Harlem River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., between Third-av. and Harlem River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.
For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.
For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.

G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.

They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steam-tug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, by
1st Lieut. M. Leahy, Bvt. Capt. A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton.
2d Lieut. E. K. Russell, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth.
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willet's Point,
Capt. Fredk. Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island,
at their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with Fresh Beef, from July 10 to Nov. 15, 1867; and by the undersigned at this office, to the same time, for in like manner supplying the Fresh Beef that may be required for troops at this City, from and to the dates above specified.

The Proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The bids in each case must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

(Names of guarantors.) ——— ——— ———."

On any of the contracts being awarded, the successful bidders will be required, with their sureties, to at once sign the contract and bond. *Any informality in a proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED, for the Summer, by a young man, with first-class references; terms must be moderate and location central. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE or en suite, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board, in a private family; house first-class. Inquire at No. 31 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS—EXTREMELY DESIRABLE in every respect, near Union-square, with or without first-class board, at reasonable rates; not a boarding-house; references exchanged. L. A. P., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR Union-square, with or without board; house and location first-class; family private. Address P., Box No 172 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain delightful rooms, with breakfast if desired, in a private family, at No. 40 East 26th-st., one block from Fifth-av. Hotel.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, in a private house, pleasantly situated in a location convenient to business; breakfast furnished if required; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 61 Amity-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board, pleasant rooms where home comforts can be had. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 49 (NEW NUMBER) EAST 21ST-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av. Rooms to let on first, second and third floors, with first-class board.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a new and first-class house, at No. 76 Perry-st.; reference required.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND FIRST-CLASS accommodations, rooms in suit or single, by applying at No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 274 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.; references exchanged.

A LARGE PLEASANT UPPER FRONT room, with board, at No. 20 West 24th-st., south side; terms moderate; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AND LARGE, AIRY rooms may be obtained in a small private family; location thirty minutes from 30th-st. depot, ten minutes from station; the house possesses all the conveniences of a city residence, besides plenty of shade; superb scenery and many advantages not usually offered; stabling if required. Address S. D., Box No. 2,389 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A family of two adults, four children and nurse; must be within view of the water and not over thirty miles from New-York; farm-house preferred. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 1,436 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let to a family of adults, with board, in a quiet and healthy location, on line of New-Haven Railroad, 26 miles from City; conveniences for stabling on the place. Terms moderate. For further particulars address R. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR the Summer at Westford, Otsego County, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, with a private family; terms very reasonable; first-class City reference.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—ASTORIA—SUPERIOR accommodations can be had in the large stone mansion on the Terrace, Astoria, adjacent to steamboat landing; river view; extensive grounds; stabling convenient. Apply to Mrs. AMES, on the premises.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A young man, board within 20 miles of the City; terms moderate. Answer, with full particulars, E. C. G., Box No. 282 Post-office.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIVATE family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CORNWALL LANDING, on the Hudson. The Knoll House having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, will open for boarders about June 15. Fine river and mountain views from all parts of the grounds. Accommodations for horses and carriages. JACOB COCKS. Refers by permission to Mr. George Moore, No. 42 Dey-st., and Mr. F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family, within one hour's sail of the City. Accessible by steamboat every hour, and by cars every five minutes; house delightfully situated on the river; good boating and fishing; must room and sleep together; bath and gas; terms, $10 each. Apply to W. T., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BERGEN HILL, N. J.—FORTY minutes from the City; two or three families may be pleasantly accommodated with desirable rooms and first-class board for the Summer or year; house delightfully located; stabling, &c.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 (new No.) West 19th-st.

HO! CITY BOARDERS IN THE COUNTRY.—A few can be accommodated at the Willow-Grove Cottage, Essex, N. Y.; board, $7 per week, rooms included. Address H. D. EDDWARDS, Essex, N. Y., or Capt. C. A. MARTIN, No. 47 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

A FAMILY OF FOUR OR FIVE CAN obtain board in a private family in the village of Hyde Park, on the Hudson. For particulars inquire of P. H. ACKERT, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN Westchester County, 30 miles from New-York; a pleasant and healthy location. For further particulars call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

NO MORE HAND GRAINING.—BUILDERS, painters and house-owners are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to make contracts for graining with the Adams Air-Cylinder Machine. Superior work and moderate prices guaranteed. Samples shown. Applications may be made at the office, No. 282 Pearl-st., or the factory, No. 402 West 15th-st.

Graining machines constantly on hand for sale.

Young men desiring to learn the use of the machine will be taken under instruction. Apply to Mr. SMITH, at the factory as above.

HEATH, SMITH & CO., No. 282 Pearl-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

DRESSMAKING.—MRS. M. E. HAMILTON, No. 71 West 17th-st., Room No. 6. Tucking done by machine.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of SATTERLEE & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, H. VAN DUSEN, RICHARD C. BOSTWICK, General Partners.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, Special Partner.
DATED NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of G. B. SATTERLEE & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, coin and other securities on commission.

G. B. SATTERLEE,
JOHN LOWE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—THE FIRM of DRUAN & DARTOIS this day mutually dissolve, said DARTOIS to collect all debts, No. 118 Christie-st. NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID PLOT CONSISTING OF 10 lots of ground on the 5th-av., 58th and 59th sts., fronting the contemplated square and grand entrance of the Central Park, which will probably be ornamented either by fountains or statuary, and when completed will excel as the most desirable and fashionable location either on the 5th-av. or Central Park, either for dwellings or for an elegant hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., First-class, four-story, high-stoop full-sized brown-stone house, (very cheap;) possession; others $15,000 to $100,000; very desirable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON DUANE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a five-story marble building, in good order; will be sold a great bargain and on easy terms.

J. Q. FOWLER, 23d-st., cor. Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SOUTH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Pike-st., double lot, with front on Water-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—LARGE FINE house and four lots, in first-class neighborhood, near three lines of street cars; terms liberal. Inquire on the premises of T. SCHOLEY, Green-av., fourth house west of Broadway, or THOS. REID & CO., No. 269 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Before purchasing elsewhere, parties should not fail to see the choice building plots of the

MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY,

which are now offered at moderate rates. Take the Erie Railway from Chambers-st., forty minutes. Fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, high land, good views, health and beauty without any nuisance. The plots are already selling and buildings going up. Maps, circulars and all information may be had from

JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.
or of the Secretary, at Rutherford Park.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residence, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER.

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers,

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the city, fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A large, handsome cottage, 16 rooms, furnished throughout, with small house for gardener, barn and other outbuildings, with bath-house, stone wharf, &c., with 17 acres choice land, abundance of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c.; situated on the shore of New-London Harbor, in Groton, Conn., half a mile above the Orleans House, and half a mile below the railroad station and steamboat landing. The view is unsurpassed. For bathing, boating, fishing, &c., it is unequaled between New-York and Boston; no mosquitoes. It has been occupied three seasons last past by the late Hon. William Wright, United States Senator from New-Jersey. Address F. W. BOUND, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York, or JAMES M. LATIMER, Waterford, Conn.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, at a low price, splendidly located at Englewood, New-Jersey, 40 minutes' ride from the City; house is 2½ stories, eleven large rooms, pantry, &c., newly built in the best manner, marble mantels, water in house, with from ¾ to 1½ acres of land, to suit purchaser, planted with trees and shrubs, finely laid out with lawns, avenues, flower and vegetable gardens, making it one of the most desirable residences ever offered. Price from $9,000 to $10,000. Apply to C. W. VALENTINE, Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., New-York, or JACOB DE MOTT, Jr., opposite railroad station, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, one hour (by cars or boat) from the City, a new house, 34x35 feet; containing eleven rooms, bath-room and kitchen, with hot and cold water and cellar; piazza on two sides and bay window with excellent river view; one acre of ground; three minutes' walk from depot; if not sold by the 20th of June will be to let. Inquire of WM. WALKER, Irvington, N. Y.

HOMESTEAD AND FARM FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT—In Woodbury, Litchfield County; one of the most beautiful villages in the State; homestead of 10 acres; farm of 70 acres; will be sold with or without the farm; belongs to an old family about to leave it; such a property not offered once in fifty years. Inquire of EDWARD F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1¼ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUTIFUL country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM AND COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—2½ miles from depot at Tarrytown; 50 acres of the very best land, abundance of fruit, good buildings and pleasantly situated; will be sold very cheap and easy terms. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, 23d st., cor. Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE OLD country place on the west shore of the Hudson, near the City of Newburgh. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, in residence.

FOR SALE AND TO LET, AT MADISON, Morris County, N. J.—17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the Summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT MADISON, Morris Co., N. J. 17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in Mill-st., with pleasant grounds attached. Inquire of JAMES SERGEANT, Market-st., Poughkeepsie; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON EAST BANK of the Hudson, Clifton Point, late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, contains 125 acres and water grant. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, Executor, No. 26 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED, A beautiful cottage, 12 rooms; stable for four horses; situated near the ocean. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM, 114 ACRES, NEAR Newmarket, all in fine order; 300 acres in Mohawk Valley, can't be beat. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MARION HARBOR, NEAR NEW-Bedford, within 500 feet of salt water, fine bathing, boating and fishing, and next door to a Summer hotel, six furnished rooms, attic and cellar, for the season, to a family or party; also, the house and lot for sale; also, a farm-house and forty acres of land, finely situated for building lots, fronting the harbor, FOR RENT OR SALE.

For terms, &c., inquire at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months or by the year, a splendid residence with 14 rooms, on the Hudson, within an hour and twenty minutes of New-York, five minutes from depot; large and abundantly-supplied fruit garden, with beautiful river view; rent moderate. Apply to J. W. BINNEY, No. 58 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, VARIOUS-SIZED rooms, with steady steam power. Also, two large rooms, 165 by 26 feet, all warmed throughout by steam, lighted by gas, with steam hoistways, located within two blocks of the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 475 Columbia-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season; rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNTRY seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, TWO VERY pleasant rooms, furnished or not, in a private house, in view of the Bay, (a healthy location,) with bath, gas, &c.; within one block of three car routes that reach all the ferries. Apply on 4th-av., second brown-stone house from 22d-st.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN Island, a first-class furnished house, twelve rooms, with carriage-house, and ten acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit, flowers, fine views and healthy location; rent $250 per month. Inquire at No. 33 East 22d-st., between 8 and 12 A. M.

TENTH WARD.—A LARGE, FRONT, WELL-furnished room, with bath and gas, will be let to one or two gentlemen of strictly regular habits; location in Rivington-st., a few blocks east of Bowery. Address Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS, FULLY FURNISHED Italian villa, with carriage-house, all improvements, well furnished, shade and fruit trees; splendid view of the Hudson; $1,500 per annum, or $200 per month. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT office in one of the best business locations in the City, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway; some storage room may be had if wanted; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A VERY desirable furnished residence, for the season or year; it has shade and fruit trees in abundance. Apply to AMOS M. LYON, Post-office Box No. 1,367, or to JOHN DAYTON, Greenwich, Conn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND FURNITURE to let at Glen Cove, Long Island, for the Summer season; beautifully located, and with plenty of shade. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, No. 73 6th-av., in the Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE SOUND, BY New-Haven Railroad one hour from town, two French cottages; location perfectly healthy.

CHAS. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS FROM 1ST July next, a first-class house newly furnished; First-place, Brooklyn; rent moderate. Address Box No. 6,108 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT AT FORT HAMILTON—A FINE large house, or the greater part of it; or will take a few boarders for the Summer. Inquire of JAMES DIXON, No. 28 Walker-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house near Chappaqua, Westchester County, 33 miles from the City; price $300 for the season. Inquire of EFFINGHAM COCK, No. 134 Duane-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN FIRST-class house, elegantly furnished, en suite or singly. Apply at 48 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 25th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in perfect order, to a private family only. Inquire on the premises, No. 98 East 19th-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 131st-st., a double cottage house. Inquire on the premises, or to M. C. TURNER, No. 60 Pine-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT OR back parlor, on first floor, to let to one or two gentlemen. No. 138 Thompson-st.

STEAM-POWER.—TO RENT, FIRST FLOOR and basement; superior light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TO LET—THREE FLOORS OF FIRST-CLASS house No. 267 West 38th-st.; water, gas, &c.

S. ALBUS, No. 265 West 38th-st.

TO RENT—AT TARRYTOWN, SEVERAL VERY nice cottages, furnished and unfurnished. J. Q. FOWLER, 23d-st., corner Fifth-avenue Hotel.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—TO A RESPECTable family, the front and back parlors, back basement and attic bedroom, at No. 33 Wooster-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—FOR THE season or year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS near Central Park, No. 745 8th-av., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN THE VILlage of Tarrytown or Sing Sing, a modern-built house, containing about ten rooms, with one acre of ground, or less; location must be first class. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE HOUSE.

This house is situated in Westmore, Vermont, four miles from Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad Station at West Burke, and twenty miles from Grand Trunk Railway Station at Island Pond. Is at the head of Willoughby Lake, and at the foot of mountains that command a view of all Northern Vermont and the White Mountains. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in New-England, thereby making it a very desirable resort for all who wish for a quiet and pleasant home. The subscriber pledges himself to do all in his power for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.

ALONZO BENNIS, Proprietor.
WILLOUGHBY LAKE, June 1, 1867.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing

COZZENS BROTHERS,
West Point.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.

M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, will be open from June 15. This house commands a fine view of the Ocean, Pleasure Bay, &c., and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea bathing, &c. As there is no bar all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 16 5th-av.

BAY SIDE HOUSE—ONE HOUR FROM Wall-st.—This favorite resort, having changed hands, is now open for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen. Facilities for bathing and boating. Take Court-st. cars at Fulton Ferry. Conductors will direct.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, WILL open June 15. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at depot on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS FAVORITE Summer resort is now open. It is one of the most healthy and pleasant in New-England. Fine drives; splendid bathing, and only 51 miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad. P. D. CARRIQUE.

A FEW MORE PERSONS CAN BE ACcommodated at the Analomink House, near the Delaware Water Gap. Apply to JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills, Penn. P. S.—Post-office in the house. No bar.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests, under the management of

M. T. SEYMOUR.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, OF BIRmingham, is requested to return home immediately.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-street, west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER. MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS. FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20. FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17. Taking passengers at the following rates: From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00. Steerage .... 32 50. From Antwerp—First Cabin .... 90 00. Steerage .... 40 00. EXCURSION TICKETS AT First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage .... $67 50; payable in gold or its equivalent. Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
MISSISSIPPI........G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice........Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner........Saturday, Aug. 17
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD. FIRST-CLASS .... $120. SECOND-CLASS .... 70. Through tickets to London $5 extra. An experienced surgeon on board. The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co. JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co. For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York. J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months. CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22. WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6. ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20. BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3. The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M. Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk. For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS........SATURDAY....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY....June 22
CITY OF CORK........WEDNESDAY....June 26
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY.....June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY....July 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THOMPSON........SATURDAY, June 15
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER........SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN........SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON........SATURDAY, July 6
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75. Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency. For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage .... $150. Second Cabin Passage .... 100. FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS. Chief Cabin Passage .... $165. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage .... $125. Second Cabin Passage .... 80. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY. HECLA .... June 12. MALTA .... June 19. RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin .... $100 Gold. Steerage .... $25 Currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency. The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15. COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22. CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29. From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River. Rates of passage, payable in currency: Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location. Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents. As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, July 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $105. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103. Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT. VERA CRUZ.......HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, July 6. TAMPICO.......ROUSSAU.......SATURDAY, Aug. 3. Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine. American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.: MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail: MINNESOTA .... June 15. CHICAGO .... June 29. MANHATTAN .... July 13. From Pier No. 37 East River. Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE. FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Receiving freight now.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The first-class steamer WILMINGTON is now loading at Pier No. 39 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15. Freight taken at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the steamer.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. CHANGE OF PIER.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The regular and popular steamship MONEKA Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston. Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional: First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43. EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70. WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR....June 29. NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 13. For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows: JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON. JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY. JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——. 100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free. All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand. Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month: HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22. These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY........June 15 | SATURDAY........July 13. At noon. Passage money to Nassau .... $45. Passage money to Havana .... 50. Payable in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA........BARTON....THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE........GREENE....THURSDAY, June 27
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS. CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows: SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green. THURSDAY, June 20, GEN. BARNES, MORTON, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st. TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st. N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST. Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon. Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon. Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections. Bills of lading signed on the pier. For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21 North River. Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer *Dictator* for Florida. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 Williams-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 22.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22. All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM and MARY OPPENHEIM his wife, against CHARLES J. OPPENHEIM and others, in partition.—In pursuance of a judgment or decree made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1867, I, William V. McDaniel, the referee therein named, will expose for sale at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Lewis-st., in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the said westerly side of Lewis-st., distant 180 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Stanton and Lewis sts., thence running westerly and parallel with Stanton-st., 100 feet to the centre line of the block, between Lewis and Cannon sts; thence northerly, parallel with Lewis-st., 20 feet; thence easterly, and parallel with said Stanton-st., 100 feet to the westerly line or side of Lewis-st., and thence southerly, along the said westerly line or side of Lewis-st., 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Second—All those six lots of land, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon erected, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 53d-st. with the easterly side of 8th-av., and running thence southerly, along the easterly line of 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches, (100 ft. 5 in.;) thence easterly and parallel with 53d-st, one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly and parallel with 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.,) to the southerly line of 53d-st., and thence westerly, along said southerly line of 53d-st., one hundred feet, (100 ft.,) to the place of beginning.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867. W. V. McDANIEL, Referee. N. SOLOMON, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELISHA A. PACKER against MICHAEL F. MAIZE. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for the further sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.

J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 38 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1867. J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector. Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867. Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866. WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 11, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 12, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, June 12, 2 P. M.
Thursday, June 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, June 13, 3½ P. M.
Friday, June 14, 11 A. M.	Friday, June 14, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M.	Saturday, June 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 6½ A. M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 12th..10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 12th.. 2½ P. M.
Thursday, 13th.... 3 P. M.	Friday, 14th...... 6 A. M.
Friday, 14th...... 3½ P. M.	Saturday, 15th.... 6½ A. M.
Saturday, 15th.... 3 P. M.	Saturday, 15th.... 6½ P. M.
Sunday, 16th...... 7 A. M.	Sunday, 16th...... 3 P. M.
Sunday, 16th...... 6½ P. M.	

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR Albany and Troy ONLY ONE DOLLAR, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave every evening at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., on and after SUNDAY, June 9. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the offices on the wharf.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on THURSDAY, June 13, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Harrison-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, (Morris-st.,) 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip: 7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations. 10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead. 3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays. 4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER, 42 flues, 8 horse-power, with engine attached thereto, in complete working order, together with pump, heater and gauge, nearly new; also, 60 feet of shafting, hangers, &c., and large pump. Apply to JONATHAN SIMMONDS, at the skin factory, Yonkers, N. Y.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, THE STOCK OF AN OLD UP-TOWN CLUB, DISSOLVED.—ALL VERY CHOICE ARTICLES.

On THURSDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: Nine dozen very old pale sherry, 21 bottles Hennessy old 1846 brandy, 10 bottles very old dark brandy, 3 dozen pints choice old Jamaica rum, 1 case Hankell's sparkling hock, 30 cases sparkling hock, 2 cases Chas. Hiedseick's extra champagne, 9 cases Madeira, bottled in Madeira; 39 dozen very old brandy, bottled in France; 1 Ullage cask Sazarac de Forge & Fils' 1844 cognac brandy, 15 cases creme de Bouzy champagne, dozens very fine old Bourbon whisky, 2 Ullage barrels do., 7 cases port wine, bottled in Oporto; 19 cases Brandenberg Freres' claret. SALE POSITIVE. Also, a fine lot sparkling hock and Moselle wine; also about 30 lines of port, sherry, Madeira, claret and hock wines; English and Holland gins, West India rums, Scotch, Irish and American whisky, in demijohns, cases and bottles, to close an account. Also, several lines fine Havana cigars, including favorite and leading brands in small-size packages, consisting of Figaros, El Son de Santiago, Rosa de Santiago, Jose-Sanches, Concha, Juen-America, Purega de Mato, Morante, Operas, Conchitas and other favorite brands.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, E. D.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—Two new three-story frame and brick basement houses and lots, situated on the east side of Leonard-st., between Nassau and Norman avs., Greepoint. The houses are well finished, and are now rented for $650 each per annum. Terms liberal, and title undisputed. For further particulars, and photographic views, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW CANVAS AT AUCTION. SALE AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, June 24, at 12 M., the following, viz.: A quantity of new hammock, cot and bag canvas. Also a large number of made-up hammocks, cots, clothes-bags, coal-bags, boat-awnings, &c. TERMS—20 per cent. deposit at sale, and balance in United States currency within one week from day of sale. EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper. NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1867.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Peremptory sale of CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS and WHITE WINES, on THURSDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., viz.: CHAMPAGNES. 100 cases De Venoge, "Fleur de Sillery." 100 cases de Venoge, "Royal Cabinet." CLARETS. 100 cases Bonin & Co., "Floriac." 100 cases A. Menane's "St. Loubes." WHITE WINES. 100 cases Chateau Penaud, "Barzac," quarts and pints.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st.: A VERY DESIRABLE GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, Gray Eagle stock, 8 years old, very stylish, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness and a fine saddle-horse; not afraid of music or locomotives. Sold as the owner has no further use for it.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On SATURDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store: 568 boxes fresh Messina Oranges. 225 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—No. 86 Cedar-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Union-place, the entire furniture, parlors, chambers, library, dining-room and kitchen; carpets, oil-cloths, china, glass and plated ware, paintings, engravings, books, music, &c. Catalogues at sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY AT CRANFORD, NEAR ELIZABETH, N. J.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York, to close a partnership: CRANFORD, NEAR ELIZABETH, N. J.—Valuable manufacturing property on the Rahway River, only 300 yards from Cranford depot, and 4 miles from Elizabeth City, with 2 acres, consisting of: No. 1—Mill; one and two stories, 1st story 108x30 feet, 2d story 60x30 feet; in good order, with two good turbine wheels, 40 and 10 horse-power respectively; head of fall 5¾ feet. No. 2—Dye-house; one-story, 25x45 feet, with room over, 20x16 feet. No. 3—Ice-house; capacity 200 tons; built in 1865. No. 4—Storehouse; 8x13 feet; new. No. 5—Large tenement-house; 4 cottages, 16 rooms and cellars; built in 1860. No. 6—Cottage-house; 1st story 3 rooms; 2d story 3 bedrooms, with cellar all under. No. 8—Wells. No. 9—40 feet brick chimney. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT PLEASANT VALLEY, WITH WATER-FRONT, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: PLEASANT VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—The residence of Judge Barnard, situated directly on the water, only five minutes from either Pleasant Valley or Fort Lee Landings. Large frame double house, containing 15 rooms, besides kitchen, &c., stables, fine hothouse and grapery, bathing-house, all in good order, twelve acres of land laid out in lawn garden and pasturage; splendid view of the river for miles; altogether a very desirable residence for business men, as it is within half an hour's sail. Maps and permits to view the premises at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE.—THIS DAY, AT SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST. THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock. SPECIAL SALE OF TOP-BUGGIE PHAETONS, TROTTING WAGONS, NO-TOP ROAD WAGONS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BRIDLES, BLANKETS, &c., &c. THREE trotting wagons. TWO no-top wagons. SPLENDID jump-seat phaeton, nearly new. VERY FINE pony phaeton. TWO pony phaetons with leather top. TWENTY sets of single harness. FIVE sets of double harness. SEVERAL sets of second-hand single and double harness, saddles, bridles, &c., &c. Catalogues at time of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, $3,000 First Mortgage bonds of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, $1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable July 1 and Jan. 1. These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Charles H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co., and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on a complete railroad, and on the lands belonging thereto. These bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which has a land grant from Congress of fifty-five millions of acres. (Hypothecated.) $3,000 DO. DO. DO. DO. DO.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROADWAY CORNER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y. BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—5 lots together, 105 ft. 8 in. on Broadway, 98 ft. 9 in. rear, 123 ft. 4 in. on 31st-st., and 85 ft. 6½ in. on south side. Map and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, rosewood pianos, mirrors, parlor suites, marble-top chamber and dining-room sets, spring and hair mattresses, china, glassware, vases, fancy goods, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines, store benches, &c., &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.

MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. THE IMMENSE STOCK at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

J. C. HAM has an assortment of newest style of four and six seat park phaetons, basket phaetons; 500 new style of carriages, 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores. No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

THOMAS B. [illegible]—LATE CONTRACTING veterinary surgeon to the New-York Consolidated Stage Company—Veterinary surgeon, No. 115 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., New-York, and at the Horse Infirmary foot of Jane-st., North River. N. B.—Open day and night. All operations neatly and scientifically performed. Sick and lame horses attended at owners' stables, if required. Estimates given and contracts taken.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, consisting of a pair of elegant, young, and well-broken, dark bay horses, with long tails, 15¾ hands; a light four-seated phaeton, with top to the back seat, and harness complete and made for the present owner; will be sold together or separate, and can be recommended in all respects. For terms, &c., apply to MORGAN ODELL, Lexington Stables, No. 153 East 32d-st.

A TWO-SEAT TOP-WAGON, ALMOST new, and one business wagon, without top; both in splendid order; built by Wood Bros.; being sold for want of use. Apply at O'FARRELL'S carpet stores, Nos. 267 and 269 West 35th-st., or JUDD'S carriage factory, No. 1,370 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A DARK SORREL MARE, 14 hands, five years old, sound, gentle and broke to all harness, but has been used under the saddle principally; promises to be fast; price $200. Apply at No. 835 Broadway, in the store.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, for the Summer, a handsome pair of horses, carriage and harness. Inquire at private stable, No. 5 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-SEATED ROCKAWAY, City built, in very good order. To be seen at William Rose's Manufactory, 78 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

HORSE FOR SALE—A LONG-TAIL BAY horse. Inquire at stable, No. 2 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TEAM OF ROAD-stars, kind and sound. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

Will open their NEW STORE WEDNESDAY, June 12, WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, And WINDOW SHADES.

Their assortment of goods will be complete and unsurpassed in variety, having been IMPORTED and MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for their NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

In addition to the above they have opened a department for HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, embracing the following articles: IRISH, SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, all widths; DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, All sizes and qualities; 8-4 and 10-4 BARNESLY TABLE LINEN, DAMASK NAPKINS and DOYLIES, all sizes; PILLOW-CASE LINENS, all widths; DAMASK HUCKABUCK DIAPER and TURKISH BATH TOWELS, all sizes; WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS, all sizes.

B. L. S. & SONS desire particularly to call attention to this branch of their business, as their stock will comprise every grade and quality of goods from the cheapest to the HEAVIEST and FINEST MANUFACTURED.

All goods offered at POPULAR PRICES. Nos. 657 and 659 BROADWAY, Opposite Bond-st.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.

THE "QUEEN" at $20. THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25. THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30. LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. NEW GOODS. SPRING SALES, 1867. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 BROADWAY, Near Grand-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.

300 FRENCH CAMBRIC ROBES, HANDSOMEST STYLES and quality ever imported, $6 50 per robe, JUST HALF-PRICE, call and see them. W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.

AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c. AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c. AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c. AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors. AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c. AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price. We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN." Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent. FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City. No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2. The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, is now offered for sale AT RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF COST, consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS........$3 00 to $20
PANTS........$2 00 to $10
VESTS........$1 50 to $5
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING OF SUMMER BONNETS AND HATS, THIS DAY, at L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Children's hats, misses' hats, straw bonnets and flowers. June and July styles this day.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS. FOR SALE, 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE. WORTH $450. WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50. The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates. The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the office of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office. BOARD OF MANAGERS: GERARD WILLET, President. WM. KRAFT, Treasurer. RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, V. P. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary. D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD. Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER. A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL. N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOM, NO. 85 BROADWAY, Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. New and second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844. **SPRINGMEYER BROS.** LATE J. H. BELTER & CO. FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE. PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS. PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture. No. 722 Broadway, New-York. Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL. WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

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ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8. The excellent drama of THE ROBBER JUDGE; OR, THE THIEVES OF PARIS. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the ever-popular play of THE LADY OF LYONS. On exhibition at all hours, from sunrise until 10 P. M., OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES. GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES, THE WONDER OF WONDERS. A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS; A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young. SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare. A JAPANESE EEL. 600 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS. LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. MONDAY, 17th, the Grand Spectacle of the LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY. THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 13, TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes. NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC. Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE. SATURDAY, June 15, GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK, when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof. Risley........Managers. JAPANESE TROUPE. THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF THE Wonderful Boy HAMAIKARI MIKISHI, familiarly known as "ALL RIGHT." Great bill for this occasion. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 15, FAREWELL MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock, on which occasion every person visiting the Academy will be presented with the visiting card of "All Right." All bills must be presented at box-office on Saturday, June 15.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS! Fourth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly. TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE, by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c. Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE—14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr. Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr., ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, RICHARD III. Richard, Duke of Gloster........Mr. W. F. Leggett, Jr. TUESDAY—Second appearance in New-York of Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, Jr.—ROMEO AND JULIET. WEDNESDAY—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. Wm. F. Leggett........as........Shylock

FRENCH THEATRE.

PET PHILO DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, BENEFIT OF MR. W. F. OWEN, THURSDAY, June 13, 1867. MIRIAM'S CRIME AND MYSTERIOUS LADY. Admission, 75 cents. Tickets for sale by Wm. Dibblee, No. 854 Broadway; J. A. Phillips, No. 561 Broadway, and at Box office.

FRENCH THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL to MR. WM. H. POPE, Of Wallack's Theatre. Tendered him by his numerous friends. TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1867.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st. THE FAMILY RESORT! Great hit of MR. BURCHARD, THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST, who must be seen to be appreciated. First week of the laughable piece, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS. Somebody's Coat, Challenge Dance, Fanny Bloomer, Philharmonic Concert, Hunkee Doree, &c. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

LAST WEEK.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, of the BUNYAN TABLEAUX, at Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 8 o'clock. Matinee every afternoon at 2½. Admission 50 cents; children 25. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—THE THIRD GREAT trot between *Dexter* and *Lady Thorn* will take place on FRIDAY, June 14, at 3 P. M. The race is two miles and repeat in harness for $2,000. Boats from James-slip every half hour; boats from 34th-st. every five minutes; trains from Hunter's Point at 12½ P. M. and 2½ P. M.; boat from 92d-st. to Astoria and stages from thence to the course. The Course can also be reached by crossing 10th-st. and 23d-st. Ferries. Police arrangements for the preservation of order on the track. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Club, are respectfully notified that they must make application for membership before 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place. By a recent resolution of the Club no election will be made on the course during race week. JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN. REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK: Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—PARENTS desiring to procure for their daughters a solid German education may accomplish this by availing themselves of the establishment, already favorably known for many years, of the Misses BIERNATZKI and HUTMANN, of Altona. Mr. FRED. PROBST, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York, has kindly offered to give further information.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867. An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.—A VALEDICTORIAN of Yale, an experienced private tutor, about to go abroad for one or more years, would like to take in charge one or two young men, to superintend their travel and studies; best references given. Address "GRADUATE," care of Hon. William E. Dodge, No. 19 Cliff-st., New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

$40—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—TEN weeks' term, includes every expense to scholars under 12. Piano $10. Average 20 scholars. ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—AT THE HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; must be a good disciplinarian, thorough teacher of English, and capable of taking charge of commercial department. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French (spoken) and English, desires an engagement for Autumn; City references given. Address TEACHER, Shrewsbury, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—STOLEN ON THE evening of the 10th or the morning of the 11th inst., from the subscribers, No. 41 Broadway and No. 81 Trinity-place, five large casks containing about two thousand undressed otter skins. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof. J. M. OPPENHEIM & CO.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1867, AN AMERICAN EXPRESS RECEIPT-BOOK, between Hudson River Railroad depot, 27th-st. and 10th-av., and No. 72 Broadway, New-York. A suitable reward will be paid for the book on return to J. B. WASS, No. 72 Broadway, or No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. J. B. WASS, People's Express.

LOST.—PARROT—ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 11. A suitable reward will be paid by bringing the same to No. 40 East 35th-st.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT, who will appear EVERY EVENING of the PRESENT WEEK, in Mr. John Brougham's Drama of THE IRISH EMIGRANT, and in the version of HANDY ANDY. MONDAY, June 17, the successful Drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. In active preparation, SEVERAL NOVELTIES. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS

NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING during the week, AN ORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA, on the popular opera of FAUST, with new scenery, appointments, effects, &c. SOPHIA, IRENE and JENNIE, in the principal characters, assisted by efficient auxiliaries. A FAVORITE FARCE will precede each representation. Doors open at 7½; curtain up at 8 o'clock. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Admission 50 cents. THIS EVENING, DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE. LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN. LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. LEAH, THE JEWESS........LUCILLE WESTERN. First time in New-York. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN. SATURDAY—ONLY LEAH MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor........Mr. W. B. FRELIGH. GREATEST HIT OF THE DAY. J. H. BUDWORTH, the Dutch comedian. J. H. Budworth, the Dutch-Irish-American vocalist. Drama of EUSTACHE. Cousin Sneider and Veteran of Mohrtz. FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. U ought 2 C The throng of fashion assemble nightly. U ought 2 C The only LEON'S great burlesque NORMA. U ought 2 C The truly wonderful burlesque JAPS. U ought 2 C The fun and enthusiasm they evoke. U ought 2 C The best minstrel performance ever given.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS LACOSTE, THE TRAGEDIENNE, WILL GIVE A DRAMATIC RECITAL from Judith, Romeo and Juliet, Medea, Paradise Lost, Mary Stuart, Macbeth. On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, 1867. Tickets........50 cents each. Reserved seats........50 cents extra.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts. PHILIPP BERNET........Proprietor. THEODORE THOMAS POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. THIS Thursday EVENING, June 13, at 8, FOURTH POPULAR CONCERT. A varied and brilliant programme will be executed by THE GRAND ORCHESTRA. CONDUCTOR........Mr. F. J. EBEN. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. No postponement on account of unfavorable weather. SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all the Concerts during the entire season, of at least three months, TEN DOLLARS EACH. To be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Terrace Garden.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS, organized in 1846 by J. M. Boulard, having just returned from a six months' tour in Europe, will give their popular and interesting entertainments at Irving Hall, on the following dates: FRIDAY, June 14. SATURDAY, June 15, and MATINEE on SATURDAY, June 15. Tickets 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will hold a Fair and Festival at the Old Ladies' Home, on the grounds of the Seamen's Retreat, on Staten Island, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th June. The managers hope to receive, as usual, the liberal patronage of their friends. Mrs. A. ROGERS and Miss FLORENCE RICE have kindly consented to sing at the anniversary of the Society and Asylum, which will be held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 13th June, at 3 P. M. Boats leave the foot of Whitehall-st., New-York, every hour, for Vanderbilt's Landing. The evening boats leave the Island at 9 and 11.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION will render BERGE'S GRAND MASS, No. 3, at Irving Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, 1867. Admission $1. Tickets to be had of Sheldon & Co., No. 500 Broadway; C. A. Munger, No. 626 Broadway, and at the door.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 113 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park place, Executors.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview. Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

PILES—PILES—PILES—PILES. PITCHETT'S Celebrated Remedy for this distressing complaint for sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor. Sent to any part of the United States. Price $2 per bottle.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," or his special treatment of local, constitutional, and nervous diseases, fistula, piles, &c. $1 50.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

From Virginia to Tennessee—Appearance of the Country—Talk with Gov. Letcher—Slavery.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Friday, June 7, 1867.

You pass from Virginia into Tennessee by the town of Bristol, which is spread out on the dividing line between the two States as a kind of seine to catch the loose fish of travel. The boundary, in fact, runs through the main street of the town, so that a moiety of the place is in the Old Dominion, called by the townfolks "the territory," and the other is in the reconstructed State which rejoices (I am afraid rejoices not without trembling) under BROWNLOW's benignant sway. This circumstance of location is very unfortunate, for scoundrels and criminals here have but to cross the street to be in Virginia, where they can only be reached through a cumbersome process of law. Bristol is about eight years old, and has a population of a couple of thousand, though it squats over surface enough to house ten times the number. It is a place of a good deal of traffic, receiving, as it does, the produce of half a dozen rich contiguous counties in Tennessee and Virginia; and when the projected railroad from this point through Cumberland Gap to join the Covington road is completed, it will no doubt grow to be a city of considerable importance.

You may figure to yourself whatever images of transition you please, and they will but faintly body forth the sense of change that one experiences in passing from Virginia into Tennessee. I do not propose to speak now of the politics of the State, which is rocking to its foundation under a canvass of unparalleled fury and bitterness. There will be a better opportunity to write justly when I reach Knoxville. But when you touch Bristol you cannot fail to realize that you are not in Virginia. We pass from comparatively still waters into a vortex where seethe and bubble all the passions that stir the human breast; you feel the atmosphere hot on your cheek like the breath of a simoom, and the very air is charged with sulphurous and mephetic elements, which I pray Heaven may not burst forth in general conflagration.

It was not my design, when I reached Bristol yesterday, to make any halt here; but learning that a political meeting was to be held to-day which would be addressed by Mr. ETHERIDGE, the Conservative candidate for Governor, and by Judge HOUK, who has taken the stump for BROWNLOW, I resolved to stay over and witness the encounter; and I seize the opportunity of putting down a few jottings of the journey from Lexington, whence I last wrote you.

From Lexington it is forty-eight miles to Bonsacks, where you strike the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The existing means of conveyance is a lumbering old stage-coach, by which, leaving at 2 A. M., you reach your destination after hideous joltings at 4 in the afternoon. I was fortunate enough, however, for at least part of the way to have a pleasanter mode of travel, Ex-Governor LETCHER having come to give me a ride to the Natural Bridge, which is on the main road to Bonsacks, and fourteen miles from Lexington.

The latter place is the old home of the Ex-Governor, who is now settled there in the practice of law. For the sake of his old-time acquaintances I may say that his countenance still shines with the same ruddy glow as of yore, and though he is reduced now-a-days to very plain homespun, his jovial good nature has outworn all the changes of fortune. I will own that before I met LETCHER I had figured him to myself as a sort of Bardolph and Pistol character; but on acquaintance I found him to be a man of thorough good sense. He is of course disfranchised, though, by the way, not for having been Governor of Virginia, for under the old *régime* the Governor of Virginia did not take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States—a fact at which he tells me the Washington people, when he informed them of it, greatly marveled. But though cut off from active participation in politics, he is using his influence—and it is still very great with the people of his State—for good; and I learn from his neighbors that he is constantly advising all to come up frankly and honestly to the reconstruction policy.

The County of Rockbridge, through which we passed on the way to the Natural Bridge, is like all that valley region, exceedingly picturesque. The land, though hardly of the exuberant fertility of the lower valley, is yet excellent for all agricultural purposes. The soil, an easy clay, yields kindly to the care of the husbandman, and repays that care by fine crops of all the cereals. I observed, however, that the only cereals under cultivation were wheat and corn—no oats or rye or barley. The corn is backward, owing to the lateness of the planting by reason of the wet weather that lasted through the whole of April; but the wheat, of which great breadths have been sown here, looked exceedingly well. I observed a field of wheat on the farm of a Pennsylvanian, (who has bought here since the war,) that, if the present promise is fulfilled, will harvest thirty bushels per acre. We had heard a good deal about the rust as having affected the wheat in this region; but I noticed none that had been thus visited. Such farms hereabouts, as have changed hands since the war, commanded, I learn, from $40 to $60 an acre. The soil rests on a limestone formation, and I marked many pits where the farmers had been burning the stone, which makes a good and cheap fertilizer. It was pleasant, amid the signs of national prosperity, to observe that intellectual husbandry is not being neglected. I noticed by the wayside a new school-house, built since the war, which looked so neat, so substantial, so modern, so unlike anything one generally finds in Virginia, that I rubbed my eye to see if I had not been suddenly transported to Massachusetts or New-York. Observing a McCormick reaper, I asked if the machine was much used in this region, whereupon the Governor told me that Mr. MCCORMICK is a native of this county, and made his first reaper in Lexington. He spoke very highly of the character of that gentleman who, having left his native place insolvent and in debt to the amount of $10,000, had yet very soon paid up all he owed and afterward behaved in a very generous manner to the county and its institutions.

During our ride Gov. LETCHER flowed out in many reminiscences of the war, and I regret that I did not note down these recollections. I remember he said that after the secession of Virginia (to which he was strenuously opposed) he was very desirous that the State should not merge itself in the Confederacy, but, forming an alliance offensive and defensive therewith, should retain the control of its own fortunes. They told him, "Oh, the Confederacy will pay your debts;" but he knew that Virginia was far better able to pay her own way than was the Confederacy. He claims to have first discovered the merits of LEE and JACKSON, having himself made the former a Major-General and the Commander of the Virginia military force, and having commissioned the latter to a Colonelcy and sent him to command the State troops at Harper's Ferry.

In regard to JACKSON, he said that for a long time DAVIS and the Richmond people had believed him to be no better than a lunatic, and the way in which DAVIS first learned to appreciate what was in him was in this wise. In the Spring campaign of 1862 in the Valley, JACKSON, after causing FREMONT and BANKS to retreat, turned on his track, finding himself pursued by two converging columns, and withdrew up the valley. But at Cross Keys he suddenly faced about and dealt FREMONT a staggering blow. LETCHER receiving a dispatch announcing this victory, (he was in the habit of getting earlier intelligence of JACKSON's operations than was received in the War Office in Richmond,) went and read the message to DAVIS. The latter, however, would not believe the news, saying that it was impossible that a retreating army should have thus turned upon and beaten its pursuers. LETCHER, however, insisted it was true, as he knew his informant would not send anything that was not true, and he told DAVIS that he would probably find out its verity by the morrow. Now, by the next day JACKSON, having disposed of FREMONT, crossed the river and at Port Republic overwhelmed the other pursuing column—the column of SHIELDS, which had been pursuing on the other side of the river. Receiving a dispatch announcing this new success, LETCHER again repaired to DAVIS' house, where he found BENJAMIN and SEDDON and the Cabinet at dinner, and after taking a glass of wine he asked DAVIS: "Well, have you any confirmation of the news I showed you yesterday?" "Yes," replied DAVIS, "I received to-day one of JACKSON's laconic dispatches, saying that, 'by the blessing of God, he had beaten the enemy!'" "And now then," rejoined LETCHER, "I have another bulletin of victory to show you," handing him the message containing the news of the success at Port Republic, of which DAVIS had not yet heard. "It can't be so," exclaimed the latter; "it is impossible; it is unprecedented in all military history that an army in full retreat should thus turn upon and overwhelm two pursuing columns!" Nevertheless, the confirmation again came to hand, and after that JACKSON was no longer regarded as a lunatic.

The Governor also told me another fact in regard to JACKSON, which I think has not been published. It concerns JACKSON's resignation. It appears that at the time that officer made what is called the Bath campaign into Western Virginia, several subordinates went to Richmond and complained grievously of JACKSON, whom they pronounced crazy. In reward for this service these officers were promoted, and JACKSON, learning the fact and feeling aggrieved and outraged, sent a peremptory resignation to the Richmond War Office. LETCHER, accidentally hearing this fact, went to the office, and asking about it, was informed by BENJAMIN that it was so. On inquiring what they were going to do about it BENJAMIN said he did not know, whereupon LETCHER asked for the paper and put it in his pocket. He then wrote a letter to JACKSON begging him to withdraw the resignation, telling him what he had done, and stating he should not return the paper unless he positively so ordered. After a little he got a letter from Stonewall, stating that he confided in him as a friend and authorizing him, if he really thought fit, to withdraw the resignation. This he promptly did, and thus this closed the business.

In addition to these military reminiscences the Ex-Governor told me a multitude of most extraordinary things (which I have no inclination to repeat) regarding the encouragement and support the South received in the early secession days from many persons, since in very high places, civil and military, at the North. The documentary proof of such aid and comfort was contained in correspondence addressed to Gov. LETCHER, which correspondence he had prepared for publication in two volumes; but when HUNTER came down in his raid in 1864 and burnt LETCHER's house, this correspondence, with all his other papers, was destroyed. The Governor takes a higher view of DAVIS' ability than has been entertained by many persons in the South, but he says he was a man of excessive obstinancy. "I soon found out he was a man that it was no use reasoning with. If I could do anything he wished I did it; if not, I did not, but I never pretended to argue anything with him." Of the Confederate Cabinet he expressed a very low opinion. He mentioned that during the war Virginia alone put into the field 167,000 men. He also confessed to me that in 1863 ("after Gettysburgh?" "No, even before Gettysburgh, things were going so ill,") he gave up all hope of the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

But enough of such reminiscences, which have already drawn themselves out longer than I purposed. After a ride which began very agreeably, but was marred in the end by a violent rain-storm, we reached the hotel; and, after dinner, we went to see that famous piece of Nature's architecture, the Natural Bridge. There is no occasion to make any description of an object which so many have seen, and of which every school-boy has read in his geography-book. I must say, however, that, like all the truly grand works of Nature, this quite surpasses all descriptions that ever have been or ever can be given. If it cannot be called sublime, like Niagara, it may certainly be called beautiful; and its beauty is enhanced by the fact that, unlike Niagara, it is not marred by the obtruding presence of works of art and artifice, but is seen in the calm and repose of nature. Across the top of the bridge passes the public road, and being in the same plane with the neighboring country, you may cross it in a coach without being aware of this interesting object. To see it one must descend to the bottom of the deep chasm, through which flows Cedar Creek—a noisy torrent flowing over a rocky bed. The chasm is above two hundred feet in depth, and across its top, sixty feet wide, extends the enormous rocky stratum which time and gravity have moulded into the graceful arch of the Natural Bridge—an arch more wonderful than was ever formed by mason's skill. There are several forest trees of large dimensions growing near the edge of the Creek, directly under the arch, which do not nearly reach its lowest part. Looking up from this point the view is certainly very imposing. The guide-book raves a good deal about the "symmetry of the ellipsoidal concave formed by the arch and the gigantic," &c., &c.—romantic imaginings to which I fear I was a little insensible, from the fact that, as it rained furiously, the Governor and I had to keep our heads under the umbrella.

So, breaking off a piece of the limestone rock "for remembrance," we trudged back to our hotel. This is an excellent house, (for the country and for Virginia, remember,) and is a favorite place of Summer resort. Here I passed an agreeable evening with Col. M. HARMAN, who is part-proprietor of the Natural Bridge property, and who also owns a large estate in the valley. Near Staunton he has a farm of 3,400 broad acres of the most fertile land on the continent. He tells me that he has 600 acres in wheat and 800 in corn, and that both crops are the finest he ever saw. Col. HARMAN is one of those men whom it is a real pleasure for a loyal person to meet in the South—one of those men who accepts the situation not with a sullen and niggardly acquiescence, but in hearty good faith, and with changed convictions touching all the issues out of which grew the war. He was formerly the owner of 114 slaves, and since the war has been employing forty-seven black hands; and he told me some remarkable facts illustrative of the immense gain of the free over the slave labor system. When I asked him why, as it was a plain question in political economy, he had not appreciated this advantage before the war he said frankly: "Why, I never thought of it—we, none of us, ever viewed it in the light of political economy; we simply knew it was our institution and we were bound to maintain it; but I own I have changed my views." He also mentioned a point in the governance of his black employes that was new to me. It is this: Instead of paying his hands their full wages of $9 or $10 every month, he pays them one-half every month, and the balance at the end of the year. For, he says, if the negro gets his full wages every month he will immediately spend the whole amount in some trumpery nonsense; but if at the end of the year he receives fifty or sixty dollars in hand, it is a sum which to him is tangible and which he feels like saving, and he is immediately disposed to re-engage. In his own experience he has never had an employe leave him. Col. HARMAN has been solicited to go into the Republican Charlotteville Convention as a delegate, but he did not say what his determination was. When I said to him at the end of our talk that I did not see that his principles differed from those of the Republican Party, he replied: "Well, I don't think they do differ; and all I want the Republicans to do is to go to work practically and sensibly, without any fooling or nonsense; and, with political reconstruction," he added, "our material reconstruction will be very speedy—much speedier than you at the North imagine."

LIBRA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The New-Jersey National Horse Fair at Trenton—Second Day's Exhibition—An Immense Assemblage and Fine Exhibition of Speed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Wednesday, June 12, 1867.

The second day of the New-Jersey National Horse Fair at Trenton to-day was attended by a very large assemblage, the grand stand being filled to its utmost capacity, while the field stands and inclosure were equally well patronized. Fully 5,000 persons were on the ground; the number of carriages in the inclosure being very great. The day was delightfully pleasant, a strong breeze agreeably tempering the sun's powerful rays, although unfavorable for the making of fast time in the trials of speed among the horses of the respective classes. The arrangements of the executive of the Association for the preservation of order were complete in every respect, detectives from New-York, Newark and Philadelphia being on hand to prevent the attendance of the *chevaliers d'industrie* from these respective places. The entries of the various premiums were not confined to New-Jersey alone, as the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Connecticut had numerous representatives of their fast trotting stock. The purses to-day brought out some capital horses, and the trials of speed were closely contested, the dead heat between *Old Put* and *Breeze*, in the race for horses that had not beaten 2:32, being productive of intense excitement among the vast assemblage. The five mile heat race was also the cause of great interest, and the victory of *Ed. Ellis* was received with tumultuous cheering and applause.

The proceedings commenced at 10 A. M. with the exhibition of draft horses, matched horses and mares, single family horses and mares, ponies and mules. These, however, did not attract a large attendance, the great majority of the visitors preferring to wait until afternoon, when the more attractive and interesting trials of speed were to be witnessed. Long before 1:30 o'clock, the hour announced for the first trial of speed, the spacious grand stand was crowded with spectators, including numerous representatives of the fair sex of New-Jersey, who evidently appreciate a fast horse, and delight to look upon an exciting contest of speed on the trotting track. Punctually at the hour named the judges summoned the horses entered for the premium for the purse for the fastest four-year-old horse, mare or gelding, and of the five entries three answered the summons. These were—J. B. PERRINE's (Windsor, N. J.) b. s. *General Grant*; W. B. SMITH's (Hartford, Conn.) bl. s. *Tom Jefferson*; and G. E. WEST's (Trenton, N. J.) bl. m. *Dinah*.

FIRST HEAT.—*Tom Jefferson* (who was the favorite against the field) had the best of the start, *Dinah* second and *Grant* third. At the quarter-pole the favorite was six lengths ahead, the other two locked together. At the half-mile pole *Jefferson* was twenty lengths ahead, and increased his lead so far that he could have easily distanced the other two, but his driver pulled him into a jog, and he crossed the score six lengths before *Dinah*, who was ten lengths before *Gen. Grant*. Time, 2:55¼.

SECOND HEAT.—A good start, *Jefferson* opening a gap at the quarter-pole of two lengths, with *Grant* ten lengths before *Dinah*. These positions were unaltered at the half-mile pole, except that *Dinah* had fallen still more in the rear. On the third stretch *Grant* closed up so fast that half way up the homestretch he got on even terms with the favorite and beat him to the score by half a length, *Jefferson* running over the score, and *Dinah* distanced. Time, 2:47.

THIRD HEAT.—After a fair send off, *Jefferson* took a strong lead, in consequence of *Grant* casting a shoe, and breaking so badly in consequence that his opponent, keeping his advantage throughout, won the heat by 2:44. The performance of *Grant*, who is one of the best of *George M. Patchen's* progeny, was one of extraordinary merit.

SUMMARY.

Premium, $100; $50 to the second for the fastest four-year-old horse, mare or gelding.

W. B. Smith's (Hartford) blk. s. Tom Jefferson 1 2 1
J. B. Perrine's (Windsor) b. s. Gen. Grant .. 3 1 2
G. E. West's (Trenton) blk. m. Dinah .... 2 dis.
Time—2:55¼, 2:47, 2:44.

The next trial of speed was for horses that had never beaten 2:32; in harness, best two in three. There were five entries, but the following three started: B. F. ALMY's (Providence, R. I.) br. h. *Old Put*; JAMES MCKEE's (Paterson, N. J.) b. g. *Breeze*; G. MCFARLAND's (Philadelphia) b. h. *Strathmore*.

FIRST HEAT.—A capital send off; *Strathmore* leading two lengths at the quarter-pole, with *Old Put* as far before *Breeze*. At the three-quarter pole *Old Put* got on even terms with *Strathmore*, and as they came up the straight stretch he passed him and took the lead, *Breeze* also giving *Strathmore* the go-by. MCKEE waited behind with *Breeze* to within a dozen lengths of the stand, when he came with such a burst of speed that both horses crossed the score so locked together, that the judges declared it a "dead heat." Time, 2:35.

SECOND HEAT.—All three got away together, but as they passed the quarter-pole *Breeze* was leading on a run, with *Old Put* second, and *Strathmore* third. They kept in this order along the backstretch, but *Old Put* falling back, *Strathmore* took second place a length behind *Breeze* at the half-mile pole. At the turn into the hom stretch they were all together, and a good race home ensued, *Breeze* winning the heat by half a length, *Strathmore* two lengths before *Old Put*. Time, 2:39.

THIRD HEAT.—*Breeze* went away with a lead, and kept it throughout, winning the heat by two lengths. *Strathmore* upset his sulky, threw his driver out, and galloped around the track before he was stopped. Time, 2:39.

Premium $250; second $100, fastest horse, mare or gelding, that has never beaten 2:32; best two in three.

James McKee's (Paterson, N. J.) b. g. Breeze .0 1 1
B. T. Almy's (Providence, R. I.) br. h. Old Put 0 3 2
G. McFarland's (Philadelphia) b. g. Strathmore ....3 2 dis.
Time—2:35, 2:39, 2:39.

The five mile dash, a trot open to all horses, for a premium of $400, had five entries, all of which started. These were:

1. W. Borst's s. g. Ed. Ellis.
2. J. Levitt's b. g. ——.
3. P. Voorhees' br. s. Abdallah Chief.
4. W. McRobert's b. g. Port Royal.
5. B. T. Almy's ch. g. ——.

In the pools, which were sold in the city the evening previous, *Ed. Ellis* was the favorite against the field, *Port Royal* ranking next, and the others of little account.

THE RACE.

Abdallah Chief, driven by DOTY, was first off, ALMY's chestnut second, *Port Royal* third and BORST last. There was little change in their positions on the first mile, which was done in 2:43, ALMY ten lengths before *Abdallah Chief*, and the latter half a length before LEVITT's bay gelding, the favorite fourth and *Port Royal* last. On the second mile, trotted in 2:44, *Abdallah Chief* was two lengths ahead of *Ed. Ellis*, who was only a neck before ALMY's horse, *Port Royal* a long way behind. On the third mile, on passing the score in 2:44, *Abdallah* still led the favorite two lengths, who was twenty lengths before ALMY. BORST now let out *Ed. Ellis*, and he passed *Abdallah* as if he were standing, and went across the score in 2:47 under a pull, three lengths before VOORHEES' horse. He kept increasing his lead on the fifth mile all the way round, and won the race by twenty lengths in the easiest possible style, doing the last mile in 3:08, and the five miles in 14:06, although the judges gave it 14 minutes. Several changes occurred in the positions of the other horses on the last mile, LEVITT coming in second, 100 yards before *Port Royal*, ALMY fourth, and *Abdallah Chief* last.

W. Borst's s. g. Ed. Ellis 1
J. Levitt's b. g. —— 2
B. T. Almy's ch. g. —— 4
W. McRobert's b. g. Port Royal 3
P. Voorhees' br. s. Abdallah 5
Time—14:06.

The display of double horses and match teams was very extensive. The best race was between double teams. B. DOBLE, M. RODENS and W. STRONG, with fine teams, started. RODEN won the first heat in 2:40; STRONG was distanced for foul driving. RODEN won the second in 2:39, and DOBLE won the third and fourth in 2:37 and 2:37. Both heats were closely contested. The fifth and decisive heat was won by DOBLE, who received the first, and RODEN the second premium.

There were about 5,000 people present.

Mr. Bonner on The Double-Team Performance.

We publish a characteristic note from Mr. BONNER to Mr. HARKER on the performance of the latter's double team, at the Fashion Course, on Tuesday last. Mr. BONNER congratulates Mr. HARKER on his success, and frankly acknowledges that his team made the best mile time on record. Mr. BONNER can very well afford to be generous in such matters, inasmuch as his famous stable is yet ahead of all competition in several important points. The two-mile time—5:01¾—made by his two mares, *Palmer* and *Flatbush*, has never yet been equaled by any double team; and the performance by his mare *Peerless*, when she trotted a mile in 2:23¼, to wagon, still stands on the record as the best time ever made to wagon. Mr. BONNER's note is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 12, 1867.

MR. HARKER—*Dear Sir:* Your team has performed a great feat; and you are entitled to all credit for it. My mile time you have beaten fairly and squarely, and I "acknowledge the corn," although you had some advantage in having a professional jockey to train and drive them, while my horses were taken out of my own stable and driven by myself. I take the more pleasure in addressing you this note on your great victory, inasmuch as you have always been frank and hearty in acknowledging the performances made by my horses. Yours, truly,

ROBERT BONNER.

BILLIARDS.

Official Score of the Contest Between McDevitt and Dion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The appended score of the great match played here last night for the American championship and $1,000, between JOSEPH DION, of this city, and JOHN MCDEVITT, the New-York favorite, will interest the billiard community. It is taken from the official score-book, and has not yet been published. For generalship, the game stands without a parallel, as the score shows sixty-eight innings were devoted to safety, and in more than forty the white ball was off the table. It is also without a parallel in another particular. The run of 616 was made by DION in the left upper jaw of the table. So firmly were the two reds "jawed" that DION or any one else might have been playing them yet. It is the first time that balls were ever firmly "jawed" in a regular public match-game, and, as it may occur again, it was to-day resolved among the players now here from all parts of the country that all strokes hereafter made in the jaw shall be considered illegitimate. "Jawing" has never been looked upon as billiards. It has not been prohibited, simply because it was deemed improbable that the balls could ever be firmly wedged in a public match, since fortune, quite as much, if not more than good management, is needed to "jaw" them. DION objects to barring the "jaw," however, and it may be that other players will not press the matter against his wishes. It is certainly unfortunate for him, and so he himself regards it, that he won the game through the agency of the "jaw," since it detracts largely from what might otherwise have been a meritorious triumph. Among experts the impression is that the unlucky MCDEVITT, who, though in the earlier part of the game the sport of fortune, never in his life was in as good condition, and never felt so confident, would have won. Though he did not at any time have three balls together, he bore up determinedly, and had succeeded in reducing a lead of four hundred points when the unfortunate kiss occurred, which gave DION the game. There is no denying that the usually confident champion was disturbed in this game, both at the start and when MCDEVITT overhauled him. This was in a measure owing to the anxiety he had undergone in opening his new room, and partly to the knowledge that MCDEVITT had set his heart upon winning the match, and had taken special pains to put himself in splendid condition physically. The latter played nearly, if not full as well, around the table as DION. It happened, however, that DION rarely left the balls favorably for him, while MCDEVITT was unfortunate enough to leave them in a bunch for DION several times. DION's 177, 118, 123 and 616 were each made off of a break left by MCDEVITT; and two of these breaks, that of 177 at the start, and that of 616 at the close, it was impossible for human foresight to provide against. The result of the game is very unsatisfactory—more so than that of any other ever played. Though DION came out ahead, the question of superiority stands just as it did before the contest.

The professional men who have been here for the past four or five days are taking their departure. MCDEVITT, who bears his defeat with surprising equanimity, returns this afternoon to New-York, along with his umpire, MORRIS; KINGSLEY goes to St. Albans, HUBBELL to Hartford, and BROOKS and HEATH to Boston. To-morrow PHELAN, TIEMAN, FOLEY, and others, leave for Chicago, to attend the Illinois tournament; and on Thursday, JOSEPH and CYRILLE DION start for Quebec, where, on Friday night, the latter is to play J. W. CROWN for the championship of the Provinces and $500.

	Dion.		McDevitt.			Dion.		McDevitt.	
Nos.	Count.	Total.	Count.	Total.	Nos.	Count.	Total.	Count.	Total.
1	..	..	..	..	39	*	422	1‡	229
2	2	..	13	13	40	3*	425	1	230
3	..	..	..	..	41	..	425	24†	254
4	23	25	..	..	42	2*	427	1	255
5	12‡	37	3	16	43	†	427	2*	257
6	9‡	46	6	22	44	1*	428	1‡	258
7	‡	46	12	34	45	3*	431	*‖	258
8	*	46	4	38	46	24†	445	2	260
9	*	46	1‡	39	47	*	455	1§	261
10	3*	49	1‡	40	48	2	457	..	261
11	3*	52	1	41	49	118*	575	1	262
12	*	52	10	51	50	13*	588	1‡‖	263
13	177	229	3	54	51	3	591	4	267
14	7	226	‡	54	52	6	597	3‡	270
15	3*	239	88‡	142	53	3	600	0*	270
16	3‡	242	9‡	151	54	1‖	601	5	275
17	3*	245	7	158	55	*	601	8‡	283
18	†	245	2	160	56	3*	604	1	284
19	*	245	14	174	57	4	608	*	284
20	2	247	..	174	58	..	608	15†	299
21	27	274	8‡	182	59	2*	610	1*‖	300
22	3	277	2†	184	60	9†	619	2	302
23	2	279	‡	184	61	..	619	..	302
24	3	282	5‡	189	62	19	638	‖	302
25	3	285	*	189	63	4	642	‖	302
26	1	286	5	194	64	5	647	220‡	522
27	..	286	*	194	65	3‡	650	6*	528
28	4	290	2	196	66	1	651	7	535
29	14	304	‡	196	67	24	675	6‡	541
30	3*	307	1‡	197	68	3	678	..	541
31	3*	310	1	198	69	123	801	218	759
32	9	319	..	198	70	17	818	2	761
33	†	319	3	201	71	39	857	2	763
34	8‡	327	3	204	72	..	857	12‡	775
35	8	335	4	208	73	3*	860	10	785
36	21	356	3‡	211	74	24	884	30	815
37	3	359	12	223	75	*	884	1§	816
38	63	422	5	228	76	616	1,500		

REFERENCES—*, miss for safety; †, pocket of two; ‡, pocket of three; §, kissed out of a count; ‖, bank.

SUMMARY.

MECHANICS' HALL, MONTREAL, June 10, 1867.—Match for the championship of America, the golden cue and $1,000, between JOSEPH DION, of Montreal, and JOHN MCDEVITT, of New-York. Carom game, 1,500 points up, played with 2¼ balls on a full sized, four pocket Phelan and Collander table. Score—Dion, 1,500; McDevitt, 816. Innings—Dion, 76; McDevitt, 75. Averages—Dion, 19⅔, (19 56-76;) McDevitt, 10 66-75. Best Runs—Dion, 616; McDevitt, 220. Deliberate plays for safety—Dion, 38; McDevitt, 30. Pockets off count—Dion, 4; McDevitt, 1. Kissed out of a count—Dion, 0; McDevitt, 2. Bank—Dion, 2; McDevitt, 5. Umpires—for Dion, George Stuart, of Montreal; for McDevitt, George Morris, of Indianapolis. Referee—Michael Phelan, of New-York.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base-Ball at Newark—Eureka vs. Union—The Eurekas Beaten.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, achieved a brilliant victory at Newark yesterday. The occasion was the first game of a home-and-home match with the Eureka Club, of that place. The reputation of the clubs, and the prospects of a fine game, brought together a large crowd to witness the meeting, fully 5,000 people surrounding the field. The game, which opened in favor of the Newark Club with a lead of four to one, progressed with but a few points difference till the end of the fifth inning, when the Unions gradually drew away from their opponents, making a brilliant finish to the game by adding 18 runs to their score in the last four innings, and winning by the totals of 26 to 12. The batting of the Unions in the last two innings was superb, the hits being mostly low-grounders, and difficult for even the good fielders of the Eurekas to get at. During the first innings MILLS and TERRILL, of the Eurekas, had to retire from severe hurts, BRIENTNALL and SHUGARD taking their places. This was a serious drawback to the success of the Newarkers, as it necessitated several changes, and undoubtedly had its effect in rendering their defeat more certain. Both clubs can take credit to themselves for making a very creditable display in the field. In fact, it was purely a fielding game, the high wind affecting, to a great extent, the batting; and but for the fine display made by the Union's in the last two innings the score would have been very small. SMITH and CALLOWAY carried off the honors in fly-catches, taking six each; the former also excelled in run-getting, and thoroughly redeemed himself from the poor display he made at Irvington. A very handsome prize bat presented to the player making the most bases on his batting was carried off by GOLDIE. We append the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, 1st b.	2	4	Calloway, l. f.	3	2
Martin, 2d b.	1	3	Shugard, r. f.	3	2
Pabor, p.	4	2	Osborne, c.	4	1
Austin, c. f.	4	2	Littlewood, c. f.	4	1
Aiken, s. s.	4	2	Burroughs, 3d b.	2	2
Birdsall, c.	5	2	Brientnall, 2d b.	3	2
Ketchum, 3d b.	4	2	Thomas, s. s.	2	1
Abrams, r. f.	2	4	Northrup, 1st b.	3	1
Smith, l. f.	1	5	Lex, p.	3	1
Total	27	26	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	1	4	0	3	0	2	2	5	9	26
Eureka	4	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	12

UMPIRE—Mr. Buckley, of the Irvington Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Swift and Holden.
FLY-CATCHES—Union, 13; Eureka, 12.
OUT ON FOULS—Union, 8; Eureka, 5.
PASSED BALLS—Birdsall, 10; Osborne, 11.
CALLED BALLS—Pabor, 24; Lex, 15; Burroughs, 3.
HOME RUN—Abrams, 1.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and forty minutes.

MUTUAL VS. JEFFERSON—ANOTHER FINE FIELDING GAME.

The Mutual Club of this City, are evidently looking ahead for a fine average from this season's play. Their unfinished game with the Independents on Saturday last, in which the score stood 22 to 1 in four innings, was thought to be considerable of an achievement, but they capped the climax yesterday in a match at the Union ground, by the rather one-sided score of 58 to 1 in a full game of nine innings. Their opponents were the Jefferson Club of this City, who generally play a very good game. Having to attend the Newark match we cannot enter as fully into the particulars of this game as we should like and therefore refer to the score:

JEFFERSON.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Heddon, 2d b.	3	0	Hatfield, 2d b.	2	8
Davis, 1st b.	4	0	Waterman, 3d b.	1	7
Walsh, 3d b.	4	0	Martin, p.	1	7
Murray, p.	4	0	Hunt, c. f.	4	6
Paul, c. f.	3	0	Jewett, c.	4	5
Chapman, r. f.	2	0	Zeller, l. f.	5	4
McGowan, s. s.	2	1	Devyr, s. s.	6	4
Bainsted, l. f.	3	0	Pearman, 1st b.	1	8
Delany, c.	2	0	McMahon, r. f.	0	9
Total	27	1	Total	27	58

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mutual	4	11	1	10	3	4	1	13	11	58

UMPIRE—Mr. J. Grum, of the Eckford Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Coyt and Dongan.
FLY-CATCHES—Mutual, 14; Jefferson, 6.
OUT ON FOULS—Mutual, 7; Jefferson, 7.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

A meeting of the Fire Department Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Gen. SHALER in the chair.

The Committee on Discipline submitted a "form of specifications" of charges against members of the Department, which will soon be published for its guidance. The circular provides that all charges preferred against a member, and the circumstances upon which the charges are founded, must be previously examined by the foreman of the company in which the accused is serving; or, if the charges are preferred by an officer or member of another company, then by the district engineers. To each charge, it is ordered, there must be one or more specifications, which should be a simple statement of the particular facts and circumstances which make up the offence.

On the suggestion of Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND, the following changes were adopted in the mode of ringing the fire-alarm bells: Post-office and City Hall to discontinue ringing for alarms of fire above Fourteenth-street. Essex, Union, Spring-street, Marion-street and Jefferson Market to discontinue ringing for alarms of fire above Forty-second-street. Fifty-third-street and Thirty-first-street to discontinue ringing for alarms of fire below Houston-street. Yorkville to discontinue ringing for alarms of fire below Twenty-third-street.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH—REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF FIREWORKS.

In pursuance of the law of 1866, the Commissioners have issued the following regulations for the sale of fireworks:

Fireworks, consisting of Chinese crackers, rockets, blue lights, candles, colored pots, lance wheels and other works of brilliant colored fires may be kept upon sale intervening the 10th day of June and the 10th day of July in each year, provided the quantity kept upon sale in any one building shall not exceed in value at any one time the sum of $1,000, and not otherwise.

Dealers to obtain permits, must state at the time of the application: 1st. The name of the applicant. 2d. The location of the premises where the fireworks are to be kept. 3d. The quantity and description of fireworks intended to be offered for sale.

They must prohibit smoking and the making and keeping of any fire in the place where such fireworks are kept, and must protect all lights therein with glass coverings or globes, and must place conspicuously upon said premises a sign or placard in the words, "Fireworks. No smoking Allowed."

Dealers shall not expose for sale in front or outside of said premises, nor within two feet of the front line of said premises, in any window or doorway, any fireworks containing powder or other explosive material, excepting fire-crackers or torpedoes.

No fireworks, excepting fire-crackers and torpedoes, shall be exposed for sale upon any sidewalk, street, or other public place within said city.

These permits are revocable at the pleasure of the Department, and persons violating the law will be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence.

No fee is required for permits to sell. The permits last year numbered about nine hundred.

POLICE TRIALS.—The Police trials were postponed yesterday in consequence of the illness of Commissioner ACTON, to Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR is in moderate demand, and the market steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $13 for No. 1 Spring, $14 for red Winter, $15 for White, $16 for double Extra. RYE FLOUR, $8 50. WHEAT quiet; millers buy sparingly, sufficient only for immediate wants; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 35; 2,000 bushels do. at $2 33, and 360 bushels Canada Spring Gold Drop at $2 70. CORN quiet; held at $1; sales 1,200 bushels in lots at $1@$1 05. OATS dull; sales 2,700 bushels Canada to arrive at 75c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ₱ 100 lbs. bolted. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $33@$35. SHIPSTUFFS, $38@$40; Middlings, $42@$44 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS on Grain quiet; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—17,600 bushels Corn, 12,700 bushels Peas, 1,740,941 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR is steady; Superfine, $8@$9; Extra, $10 25@$11; Family, $11 50@$13 50; Fancy, $14@$16. WHEAT is firmer, but little is doing; No. 2 Winter was held at $2 50, $2 40 was offered. CORN is dull and unsettled, and held at 75c. for No. 1 in the Elevator. OATS are steady and in fair demand at 65c. for No. 1 in bulk. RYE is dull at $1 40. COTTON is dull and nominal; Middling was offered at 24c. MESS PORK is dull, with forced sales at $21 50, but generally held at $22. BULK MEATS are dull at 7¾c. for Shoulders; 10c. for Sides. BACON is in moderate demand at 9c. for Shoulders; 11c. for Sides, and 12½c. for Clear Sides. LARD was held out of the market; good brands, 12½c. BUTTER is dull at 14c.@17c. EGGS, 15c.@16c. SUGAR is in good demand at full prices. COFFEE is steady but unchanged: fair to choice Rio, 25c.@27c. Gold, 136½ buying. Money close.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR is unchanged. WHEAT is irregular at a decline of 6c.@7c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 12@$2 15; No. 2 at $1 86@$1 92, closing dull at $1 86½@$1 87½. CORN is quiet at 81c.@81½c. for No. 1, in store. OATS are dull and quiet at 54½c.@55½c. RYE is dull at $1 11@$1 13 for No. 1. BARLEY is nominal. PROVISIONS are dull. MESS PORK—$21. LARD—11¾c. CATTLE are dull at $7 75@$8 37½ for fair to good Steers. HOGS have declined 25c.@30c.; sales at $5 90@$6 50 for common to extra choice. SHEEP are dull at $10 50. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON very dull; Middling Uplands, 26. COFFEE steady for Rio; sales moderate. FLOUR—City Mills Superfine, $9 50@$10; Extra, $12 50@$16; Howard-street Superfine, $10 50@$10 75. WHEAT steady at $2 70@$2 75 for prime and choice Maryland Red. CORN—White in good supply and market weaker; sales at $1 02@$1 06; Mixed, $1@$1 02; Yellow declined to $1 05@$1 06. OATS dull at 70c.@75c. RYE $1 50 for prime. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. LARD dull and nominally 13c. for Western. SUGAR firm at 10¾c.@11¼c. for refining grades. WHISKY nominal and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 12.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 112,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. FLOUR in fair demand for Spring, with sales at $11@$12. WHEAT neglected. CORN dull and unsettled; opened with sellers at 88c. and buyers at 85c. in the afternoon, sales of a boat-load Toledo at 85c.; 7,000 bushels Mixed Western at 85c., closing firm. OATS neglected and unchanged. BARLEY—Sales 1,500 bushels Canada at $1 18. RYE—Last sales at $1 15 for Western. MESS PORK, $22 50. LARD, 13¾. HIGHWINES unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON is firmer; sales, 2,000 bales; Low Middling at 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 128 bales. Fair Louisiana Molasses, 60c.@70c.; Cuba, for distilling, 50c. Fair Louisiana SUGAR, 12½c. FLOUR is dull; superfine, $10 50@$10 75; Double Extra, $12 50; Choice, $18. CORN is dull and unchanged. PORK dull and no sales; held at $24. BACON is in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. LARD—No quotations. GOLD, 136¾. Sterling, 47½c.@51c. New York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 12.

TOBACCO is active but unchanged. Flour is steady for high grades, but is extremely dull for low grades; prices are unchanged. WHEAT is firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 51; Choice, $1 72½@$1 75; Good Fall, $2 40; strictly Prime and Choice, $2 50. CORN is firmer for Choice and Fancy: medium and low grades are dull; sales at 79c.@82c. for Mixed; 92c.@96c. for White; 82c.@85c. for Yellow. OATS, 70c.@72c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS are heavy and unchanged. WHISKY is dull and nominal at $2@$2 05.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR is weak; City Double Extras, $11@$11 25; country do., $10 50@$10 75; Extras, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT is declining; sales of No. 1 at $2 30, No. 2 at $2 12, No. 3 at $1 83. OATS are weak at 57c. for No. 2. CORN is unsettled at 79c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Oats; 1,700 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 12.

TOBACCO is active at full rates; sales 441 hhds.; Lugs, $3; Stripping Leaf, $24 50. FLOUR is dull: Superfine, $9@$9 75. WHEAT is nominal. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 70c.; delivered, 85c.@87c. OATS, in bulk, 68c.@70c. MESS PORK, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Packed LARD, City kettle rendered, 13½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 17@$2 18. COTTON dull at 23c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON is dull at 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 138 bales; no exports. CORN is dull and nominal at $1 05@$1 10. OATS are dull at 85c.@39c. FLOUR is dull and unchanged. PORK is quiet at $23 50. BACON—12½c.@13c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 12½c.@13c.

TOLEDO, O., Wednesday, June 12.

FLOUR is dull and drooping. WHEAT is dull; sales of Amber at $2 35. CORN is dull at a decline of 4c.; sales at 80c. for No. 1. OATS have declined 3c., and still drooping; sales at 60c. for No. 1. RYE is dull and declining.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON is in good demand; sales, 1,200 bales; Middling, 23½c.; Receipts, 48 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON inactive; sales, 20 bales; Middlings, 24½c.@25c.; receipts 85 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON unchanged. RESINS, $2 60@$5. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 52c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON quiet and steady; small business; Low Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 270 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 12.

COTTON dull; sales of 66 bales; Middlings, 23½c.

[Advertisement.]
Of the Heads which are to be put together in the State Convention, it is a noticeable fact that those most indicative of brains are fitted with Hats furnished by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. The hatter's June styles are incomparably elegant.

[Advertisement.]
IF YOUR GROCER
Does not keep Dobbins' Electric Soap, send to the wholesale depot for it. After you have once used it, you will take no other.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
STOP THAT THIEF.—The Burglar Alarm Telegraph wherever applied has successfully stopped burglars and thieves for the last seven years. No one should fail to see it in operation at No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]
The July number of DEMOREST's MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with splendid Summer fashions, entertaining literature and more novelties, now ready.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 12—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—George Steinman, Lancaster; J. L. Macauley, S. Sternberger, C. Long, Daniel E. Bandman, W. Lowndes, N. Y.; W. H. Knight, Philadelphia; C. Adams, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. R. W. Burnet, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Prentis, New-London; Miss M. E. Adams, Miss M. A. Adams, Poughkeepsie; Mr. Carroll, Baltimore; George W. Woodward, Wilkesbarre; Miss Winthrop, Miss Gray, Miss A. Thayer and servant, Boston; S. R. Fisher, Mrs. E. Hayard, Mrs. A. Embury, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Dickson, Philadelphia; Miss Kummer, Miss Magruder, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Burthold and two children, Miss Burthold, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Boston; W. Ewan, Jersey City; Capt. Dixon, England; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cook, New-York; D. Weatherby, New-Orleans; Miss Kittie G. Sherman, New-York; E. G. Hall, Chicago; Christopher Zug, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Waters and child, New-York; R. Barclay, J. H. Tritton, England; Mrs. Quintana, Newport; Mrs. J. F. Purdy, Miss Purdy, New-York; M. J. Parrott, H. F. Parrott, Dayton, Ohio; R. MacCormac, Belfast; Geo. O. Evans, Philadelphia; Mr. Carroll and brother, Baltimore; Miss Caroline A. Burgh, Miss Anna G. Wilstock, Miss Mary G. Henderson, Miss Emma Henderson, Mrs. Laura Dade, W. P. Wilstock and wife, John Mellor, wife and two sons, Philadelphia; Samuel Shopland, Wm. Matthews, Scranton, Penn.; W. Colgate, New-York; C. A. Lambard, Boston; Neil Bryant, W. Garrard, R. S. Clark and wife, New-York; E. T. Bailey, J. F. Orne, Philadelphia; Austin Walsh, Miss Ellen Walsh, St. Louis; T. W. Phinney, wife and two children, Newport; H. A. Stone and servant, A. O. Thorp, New-York; L. G. E. Stone, wife and child, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss A. E. Parrott, Miss Julia Parrott, Fannie Parrott, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. C. U. Embury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Suydam, Miss Helen Suydam, Mr. C. T. Suydam, Mr. Walter Suydam, Mr. H. Dunie, Mr. A. Wust, New York; Mr. P. de Castroverde, Mr. R. Vivanco and servant, Cuba; Mrs. S. B. Day and servant, New-Orleans; Maj.-Gen. Joe Hooker, wife and servant, Miss Burnet, New York; Dr. W. W. Childress, New-Orleans; Mr. W. W. Tompkins, U. S. A.; Mr. F. Otero, Mr. M. Otero, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. D. Hunt, Baltimore; J. J. Galloway, J. Hope, Australia; W. Dickson and servant, Galt, C. W.; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris, infant and servant, New-York; Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Trumbull, Quebec; A. H. Schanck, New-York; F. G. Barriere, New-Orleans; C. C. Baldwin, Robert Slimmon, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. T. South, Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas South, New-York City; Dr. T. Fleitmann, P. F. Sherman, New-York; Mrs. Norton, Miss Clark, Chicago; W. B. Sage, C. W. Baldwin, New-York; J. Hirshfeld, New-York; W. Kerr, Pittsburgh; A. B. Carver, S. Carver, Philadelphia; H. Goldschmidt, Mexico; P. M. Cleary, Chicago; Mrs. J. W. A. Strickland, Miss Carver, R. F. Warren, Philadelphia; C. H. Spang, Pittsburg; H. Charnock, New-Orleans; J. M. Murland, J. D. Smith, Ireland; J. F. Norton, Chicago; W. Young, Milwaukee; G. McLean, J. M. Calvocoressi, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. F. Leeds, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. George N. Black, Springfield, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Gray, New-York; W. H. Smith, Geneva; E. I. Murphy, New-Orleans; W. West, Troy; C. J. Osborn, New-York; C. A. Hill, Liverpool; R. W. White, California; W. F. Foulke, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foulke, H. S. Ward, New-York; E. Steven, New-Haven; Master King, J. H. Power, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. King, Miss Sarah King, Augusta King, J. Borrowman, New-York; Daniel Nicholson, St. Louis; Charles J. Burke, Rochester; Geo. H. Clark, Rochester; D. Rame, Philadelphia; C. B. Grubb, Lancaster, Penn.; Dr. N. South, J. Schuster, Mrs. P. J. Woodbury, Miss Emily Woodbury, Miss Georgia Fellows, Miss Jessie Fellows, Master W. G. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fellows and servant, Paul Stein, Ed. Marcus, Rev. J. A. Jagger, New-York; James K. Kerr, Pittsburgh; Arthur Kimball, England; M. Ayllon and servant, Cuba; A. Hoffman, New-Orleans; L. L. Lamberton, Wilkesbarre; P. C. Casanova, C. Scharfenberg, Havana; Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kennedy, New-Orleans; Macpherson Smith, Edward Kennedy, A. Gans, New-York; Miss Cottrell, Mrs. Turner, Mr. W. Cottrell, Mobile; Stephen Wray, Miss Cornelia Wray, Mary Wray, New-York; S. Lamb, J. Lamb, Mrs. A. Lamb, Miss Lamb, Cincinnati; J. M. Scott, W. H. Scott, J. M. Cochrane, J. Moulson, S. F. Armitage, Murray F. Smith, Robert Rait, H. Fleitman, New-York; R. B. Mannion, London; James Corlan, Jr., Baltimore; Thomas Brigham, Liverpool; W. Carr, Pittsburgh; H. Vincent, England; Isaac Young, Kansas.

JUNE 12—*In steamship Hecla, for Liverpool.*—Miss Clara Norton, Miss Minnie Norton, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Pearson, Kentucky; L. Casaval, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. D. Griffing, Norwich, N. Y.; John Henderson, Flushing; James Fleming, Bergen; H. de B. Routh, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Peabody and servant, Boston; Mrs. Barrow and child, New-York; A. F. Johnson, Greenfield, L. I.; H. D. Burt, Boston; Joseph Brown, New-Orleans; Wm. Young, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Maria Hamill, Lee, Mass.; James Davidson, Malta; Mrs. H. Charles, England; Mrs. Williams, New-Orleans; Miss A. Whitney, New-York; R. Nugent, New-Orleans; James Barker, Jr., Omaha, Nebraska; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Whitney, New-York; Lieut. C. H. Tongue, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 12—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—Charles W. Lohr, A. Kienbusch, E. Griesel, Hedwig Finke, F. G. Renner, Robert Boerner, Adolf Wolf, H. F. Wieffenbach, Jenny Tiedemann, P. F. Schaub, E. Dreisbach, Carl Landsee, F. Schrivald, Dorothea Kenngott, Marie Zimmermann, Fred. Thomas, Marie Sauer, F. Hagen and wife, R. Riege, David Blank, F. von Frankenberg Ludwigsderf and daughter, F. Neumeister, Ernst Gussmann, Eva Schwarzauer and child, Johanne Rooch, F. Klemann.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—W. R. Garrison, James W. Jones, C. H. Nichols, W. C. Morrill and wife, Mrs. Charles Ellis, nurse and children, Miss Parkhurst, Mrs. Yonge, Mrs. Chapin, F. Palmer, L. Palmer and servant, Major T. Screven, wife and nurse, Miss Gardner, J. A. Ralston and servant, H. Steubben, J. H. Austin, wife, nurse and children, Mrs. Henry, Miss Lewis, Miss Aborn, Mr. Lewis and wife, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Wagner, Miss Wagner, S. M. Millet, lady and servant, H. Carrier, wife and children, Miss McCardle, Miss Nolan, T. Nugent, Lotte Williamson, Dr. E. H. Marsh, W. Rogers, Mrs. McDonald and child, Mrs. Cott and child, Mrs. Roche and Child, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Butler and children, Miss Grant, Miss C. A. Crosby, Miss Hannah Long, J. H. Rosenberg, lady and children, Miss Blackman, Miss Knight, Mrs. Allender, Mrs. DeCourcy and son, Mrs. Cosgrove and son, C. Bilins and lady, P. C. Garvin, H. Woodridge, Charles Stevens, J. H. Ostrom and lady, William Fink, C. Bailey, D. N. Rider, W. Snow, S. S. Parmelee, J. F. Wilkinson, wife and daughter, Mrs. D. Redmond, Miss Redmond, Miss Kimberly, J. Miner and wife, S. Crolek and wife, Mrs. E. Bacchus and son, Mrs. Sturdivant, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and children, L. Robider and children, James Yonge, J. Lamb, Mrs. Caroline Derst, Mrs. Beach, Miss Beach, Miss Matthewson, Mrs. McGuire and servant, Miss Smith, Miss Mason, C. Fuller, J. Cambell, B. H. Hart, W. F. Moore, L. Biela, F. J. Beach, J. J. Newsome, B. Garvey, H. S. Hoadly.

In steamship Moro Castle, from Havana—Gen. Wm. F. Smith, President International Ocean Telegraph Company; Mrs. D. de Goicouria and servant, Miss Goicouria, S. A. Cohner, Miss Nettie Cohner, Miss Ida Cohner, J. O'Naughton and lady, Misses A. J. O'Naughton, P. A. Abreu and lady, Misses Abreu, V. Abreu, Robt. C. Mamaro, J. M. Peris, A. de Velasco, Mrs. Montoro, Miss Montoro, R. Govin and lady, Miss Govin and servant, J. de la Pena and lady, Miss W. de la Pena, Mrs. Anaoujol, A. Beltram and lady, S. Contiera and lady, M. Motuna, F. Motuna, Mrs. Baukuy, two children and servant; Mrs. Hinely and two nieces, Pedro Mora, M. Melgares, lady, five children and servant, P. Shields, A. Junine, E. de Peyster, P. A. Regner, P. Flores and servant, M. Zuaznavak and lady, Miss Zuaznavar, Joaquin Foxa, P. Hernandez, Mme. Perice, Miss R. de Maneasa, Mrs. George Mathews, Cherles Davis, J. M. Rios, R. Apocado and servant, P. M. Lassruerth, C. Toledo, A. Heffman and lady, Marquis de los Hermans, J. M. de la Torre, A. Corra, H. B. Cairns, Y. S. Sotolanzo, J. R. Martalvo, Mrs. B. Wood, Mrs. Ova, M. Pedroso, M. Gonsales, Miss F. de la Velasca, Miss Code a Torre, M. S. Yeelin, F. A. de la Campo, W. Cunningham and friend, A. Hopton, H. Nelson, S. S. Lloyd, M. B. Tozer, J. Toriey, A. Lenen, A. Arias, F. Marin, F. Valdes, J. H. Campbell, Mrs. Rolando and four children, J. and C. Rolando, the Misses E. and R. Rolando, Jno. Smith, L. D. Sheets, Mrs. Rewie and child, L. Cr., B. E. Lanton, Mrs. C. Cazimasson, D. F. Latara and lady, Thomas M. Wheeler and boy, F. F. Gonzales, E. Tata and lady. Total, 155.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets..... 2 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 39 | Gov. Island. 5 28 | Hell Gate... 6 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Concordia, Sears, Antwerp, Hillier & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Equator, Jackway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Ships El Dorado, Otis, San Francisco, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Queen of the East, Stoddard, San Juan del Sul, D. G. Bacon; America, (Br.,) Mortimer, St. John, N. B., Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Mary C. Dyer, Watlington, Savannah, G. G. Young & Co.; M. W. Brett, Thurlow, Turks Island, Brett, Son & Co.; Dorette, (Brem.,) Schulken, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Enrique, (Argen.,) Orcutt, Neuvitas, Metcalf & Duncan; Horace Beals, Blankenship, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Enrico de Rosa, (Ital.,) Rossario, Gibraltar and Malta, A. P. Agresta; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos via Portland, Tucker & Lightburne; Suometer, (Russ.,) Fagerstrom, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Belle, (Br.,) Sehausen, Marseilles, J. Henry; Champion, (Br.,) Martell, Glace Bay, P. L. Pierce; Riverside, (Br.,) Cox, Bridgeport, C. B., T. H. Gibbons.

Schooners W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; John Norris, (Br.,) McConnell, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Julia A. Rider, Rider, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Mary, Rogers, Elizabethport, Simpson & Clapp; Apollo, Freeman, Hartford, Rackett & Taylor; Wellington, (Br.,) Eager, Wolfville, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton; Emblyn, (Br.,) Cummings, Bristol, G. F. Bulley; W. O. Irish, Rathbun, Fernandina, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Leocadia, Rood, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Isabella, Burton, Sierra Leone, Wm. Ingalls; Magnolia, (Br.,) Caldwell, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Sloop Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Barge Laurel, Wayland, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen May 29, with 30 cabin and 713 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana June 8, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland.

Ship Emerald Isle, Eves, Liverpool May 12, with mdse. and 483 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Had some heavy weather.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Mitchell, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Crest of the Wave, (of Baltimore,) Allen, Rotterdam May 6, with mdse. to Hicks & Bell.

Bark Johann Marie, (Brem.,) Gustavus, Yokohama 120 ds., with teas and silks to master. April 12, lat. 31 S., lon. 37 50 E., during a heavy gale, sprung the mizzenmast. June 8, off Barnegat, had a heavy gale from N. E., during which split sails, &c. June 11, S. ½ E. from Barnegat, passed the wreck of a brig, apparently a foreigner.

Bark Mary Bond, (of Liverpool,) Head, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Has had strong E. and S. E. winds the whole passage.

Bark Parthian, (of Cape Town,) Osborne, Glasgow 53 ds., with mdse. to Pendergast Bros.

Bark Lord Baltimore, (of Bermuda,) Losberg, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, Young, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Wilkie, Porto Cabello May 26, with coffee, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Darrell & Nash. Sld. in co. with brig Mary Ann, for New-York. The brig Morning Star, for New-York, sailed one day previous.

Brig Tynedale, (of Newcastle,) Steel, Foo Chow Feb. 21, with teas to Cary & Co.

Brig Courier, (Pruss.,) Brandhoff, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Adela, Lauretzen, of and from Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. The schr. Sumner sailed for New-York same day.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bell, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Avery, of and from Bermuda 12 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Brig Pollux, (Dan.,) Seehuser, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Napier & Weisford.

Brig Fred Clark, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Peniston & Co.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (of Nassau,) Higgs, Eleuthera 16 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Barbados May 27, with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Eureka, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Conova, Patten, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Canova, Patten, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Sea View, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Seaman, Ocho Rio, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Purkus, Point Petre, Guad., 19 ds., with molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. Ned Sumter, (of Rockland,) Lord, Porto Cabello 12 ds., with coffee, &c., to J. Agostini.

Schr. Warrenton, Lord, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Knighton, Old Providence 16 ds., with cocoa nuts to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. W. H. Depew, (of Westport, R. I.,) Cary, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Gladiator, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Westhaver, Jacmel 13 ds., with cotton to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Van Cleaf, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Petronila, (of Belize, Hond.,) Marshall, Wank's River, Hond., 12 ds., with mahogany, rubber, &c., to J. Leaycraft.

Ship Earl Dalhousie, (of Dundee,) Campbell, Manila March 7, with hemp, sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Julia, Nash, Addison 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lizzie, Tabbut, Addison 6 ds., with spars to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Frith, Newburgh, for New-Haven.

Schr. Cabot, Bacon, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. Moonlight, Berry, Portland, with molasses.

Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Parker, Brookhaven.

Schr. Duroc, Morton, Newburyport.

Schr. Southerner, Darling, Boston, with molasses.

Schr. S. Elizabeth, Parker, Portland, for Albany.

Schr. Abby Gale, Ryder, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark Glenwood, from ——.
Bark Sbarston, from Rio Janeiro.
Bark G. Palmer, from ——.
Brig Evening Star, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Steel Belton, from ——.
Schr. Ocean Queen, from ——.
Schr. Josephine B. Small, from ——, (All by pilot-boat Jas. W. Elwell, No. 7.)

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia, Concordia, Hecla, Edinburgh, Albemarle and Saratoga.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 12—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Sylvia, from Liverpool; bark Express, from Ponce.

Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, June 12—Arr. steamship Emily B. Souder, from New-York. Sld. steamship Moneka, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12—Arr. steamer Wyoming, from Savannah; ships Charles Davenport, Liverpool; Samoset, do.; Bremen bark Emma, from Bremen.

Schr. Palma, from Cienfuegos for New-York, sprung a leak off Hatteras, and put in here for repairs.

The schr. Sarah J. Wells, from Lynn for Philadelphia, was blown ashore near Cape Henlopen. The mate and two sailors were drowned in getting ashore. The Captain was saved. The vessel is a total loss.

Miscellaneous.

The ram Dunderberg has gone to sea for a trial of a few days.

The raft Nonpareil sailed from Sandy Hook, and passed over the Bar at 7:15 this morning. Wind S. W.

BOSTON, June 12.—The brig Levi, of and from Boston May 23 for San Francisco, put into Provincetown last night, leaking at the rate of 5,000 strokes per hour in a rough sea. The leak is in the rudder-post, which will be repaired, and the vessel proceed soon.

Spoken, &c.

June 9, lat. 38, lon. —, bark Alexandra, for Boston, hove to—a heavy N. E. gale blowing at the time.—(By pilot-boat Jas. W. Elwell, No. 7.)

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, June 3, brigs E. H. Kennedy, Lyon for New-York June 5; Valencia, Small, do. do.; Juliet C. Clark, Freethy, do. do. for do., ldg.; bark Rosamand, Fickett, do. do.; bark Sir G. Lyman, Watlington, do. do.; brig Minnie Frank, do. do.; bark Eva H. Fisk, do. do.; schr. Alcora, Talbot, do. do.; bark J. G. Paint, do. do.; brig Alterata, Amer, for do. June 5.

At St. Jago, May 31, bark Ansdell, (Br.,) Lee, ldg. for New-York; bark Lydia H. Cole, Sampson, do. do.; bark Struve, (Brem.,) Weydman, do. do.; brig Senorita, Leiden, from Baltimore; bark Annie Augusta, Davis, from Philadelphia.

At Eleuthera, June 1, schr. M. A. Heyer, for New-York in 3 days.

TO NEWSMEN AND OTHERS—MAKE UP YOUR ORDERS.—The great pictorial double number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July will contain seventy illustrations; portraits with biographical sketches of Chief-Justice Chase, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mme. Le Vert, Edward Carswell, thirteen eminent clergymen, including Spurgeon, with portraits; elaborate articles on Oratory, Studies in Physiognomy, Man, Monkeys and Gorillas, profusely illustrated; and a great variety of other matter on Our Social Relations, Ethnology, Psychology, Physiology, both agreeable and instructive. Ready next week, new volume, enlarged, $3 a year, 30 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Newsmen should order liberally to meet the extra demand.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 377, June 12, 1867.
37, 30, 21, 15, 10, 75, 38, 1, 13, 33, 2, 56, 29.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 378, June 12, 1867.
37, 8, 70, 73, 28, 42, 28, 2, 20, 16, 41, 9, 58, 27.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 301, June 12, 1867.
73, 72, 32, 16, 6, 55, 64, 66, 24, 40, 2, 52, 51.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 302, June 12, 1867.
41, 25, 64, 17, 3, 42, 51, 6, 32, 72, 35, 12, 30, 34.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 184, June 12, 1867.
67, 23, 56, 78, 49, 37, 48, 16, 64, 8, 59, 73, 34.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 185, June 12, 1867.
49, 54, 29, 67, 74, 42, 58, 6, 21, 28, 62, 33.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 194, June 12, 1867.
67, 69, 52, 39, 47, 25, 13, 76, 54, 37, 3, 21, 71.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 195, June 12, 1867.
68, 70, 49, 39, 26, 58, 40, 37, 24, 76, 62, 13.
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The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION postponed until TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 25 and 26.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather for the past two weeks, the great Strawberry Exhibition which was to have been held on the 18th and 19th of June, is postponed one week. Persons intending to exhibit will please notify the Secretary, John W. Chambers, Cooper Building, New-York, so that the necessary arrangements may be made. By order of the Board of Managers.
WM. S. CARPENTER, NATHAN C. ELY, JAMES KNIGHT, Committee.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FULL iron frame, Chickering maker, $150; splendid 7-octave piano-forte, $150; magnificent, $650. Piano for ... nearly new, less than half price; also, assortment new piano-fortes at manufacturers' prices, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.